The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Lee's Army Believed to be Again on the Retreat.

The Rebels Aiming to Avoid Another General Engagement.

Probable Reoccupation of Fredericksburgh.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The *Star* of this evening says:

"It is probable that Lee's army is again in rapid retreat toward Richmond, which he will continue at least until putting the Rapidan between himself and Meade's veterans. We do not believe that the rebels have any stomach whatever for a battle, as they are not as numerous as represented, and are, moreover, greatly discouraged by their ill success, in all quarters, throughout the past month. The fact that Lee, with his headquarters at Stevensburgh, seven miles southeast of Culpepper Court-house, and with a considerable force of infantry at the Court-house, permitted Gen. Buford to rest on Saturday night at Brandy Station, five miles from Stevensburgh and five from the Court-house, after the fight that day, proves to us Lee's determination not to risk a general engagement in that immediate vicinity. Had he been willing to risk permitting the bulk of Meade's army getting into position between his army and Fredericksburgh, he would surely have essayed an attack on Buford's position, at daylight on Sunday morning, which he did not do. From Stevensburgh up to Brandy Station the country is capitally suited for operations according to the particular style of tactics to which the rebels always resort when they can—a circumstance of which Lee would have gladly availed himself, if he dared venture to do so."

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that the enemy yesterday sent a reconnoitering force toward the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, probably to ascertain our position and strength. But after a skirmish the foe was driven back.

It is generally believed that up to yesterday Lee had not received any reinforcements of consequence from Richmond. But the rebels have been sending heavy supplies to Fredericksburgh, as if they intended to reoccupy it in strength.

Information has been received that guerrilla parties scour the country between the Rappahannock and the Potomac south of the Occoquan.

Lieuts. Nolan and Wilson, the former of the Sixth and the latter of the Fifth United States cavalry, were wounded in Gen. Buford's fight at Culpepper on Saturday.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Col. Spear's Expedition into North Carolina.

The Affair with the Enemy at Jackson

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Norfolk *Virginian* contains the following:

SAVILL'S HILL, Monday, Aug. 3.

News has been received here of the cavalry expedition under Col. Spear. The cavalry and artillery crossed the Chowan River at Winton, N. C., and proceeded to Jackson, twelve miles from Weldon, near the Roanoke River, where the enemy were discovered in strong force. Our advance made a splendid charge on the rebel advance, and drove them back capturing seventy prisoners. Our loss was two killed and three wounded. We captured sixty bales of cotton and one hundred horses.

It has rained incessantly since the expedition started, rendering the roads nearly impassable. The men have suffered great hardships. Had the weather been fair much more would have been accomplished. The return of Col. Spear and his command is hourly expected.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Potter's late Raid—Property Destroyed—Loss to the Rebels—Union Loss—Large Accessions of Negroes—Views of a North Carolina Newspaper.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, July 25, 1863.

A very successful cavalry raid was made a few days since by a detachment comprising twelve companies of the Third New-York cavalry, three companies of Mix's new cavalry, Companies A, B and C of the Twelfth New-York cavalry, with one company North Carolina Union Volunteers, Brig.-Gen. Potter in command. The expedition left Newbern on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., and proceeded to Swift's Creek, seventeen miles north of Newbern, captured a picket station in command of Capt. White, of Maj. Whitford's battery, with fifteen men, whom they paroled, destroying their camp equipage and guns. Our men then pushed on to Greenville, charging into the place, capturing a rebel Paymaster, with about $10,000 of North Carolina money in his possession. The rebels had left, however, before our forces entered the place. While there, the jail was broken open, and 25 negroes released, who had been imprisoned for attempting to get inside our lines, in order to join the colored regiment at Newbern. They had been condemned to be shot, but the sentence will not be carried out; at least for the present it will not be, as they will soon be clad in the military blue of our army.

The detachment next proceeded to Sparta, where, dividing the forces, the Third New-York went toward the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, and the remainder left for Tarboro', which place they reached about 9 o'clock on Monday morning. The rebels had taken the alarm before that time, however, and leaving they took most of their valuables with them. A gunboat which was in process of construction was destroyed. Three loads of ammunition were thrown into the river. At the depot were several cars loaded with munitions of war and salt, which the rebels in their flight could not get off. They were destroyed, together with the passenger and freight depots.

One company of the Twelfth New-York, with one howitzer, under command of Lieut. Clark, then crossed the Tar River, and proceeded about a mile up the banks, where they were met by a company of about 150 rebels, with artillery at long range, and under cover of the woods. They opened fire upon our men, killing one Captain of the Twelfth, wounding and taking prisoners the First and Second Lieutenants. Lieut. Clark, the commander of the detachment, was knocked from his horse, and gave the command to retreat, taking to the woods, but after a severe march of thirteen miles, he reached his command in safety. The movement up the river was ordered by Gen. Potter, to draw the attention of any opposing force, which might interfere with that detachment which had gone the other route.

The detachment which left Sparta for the railroad met with no opposition. When they reached the Rocky Mountain Railroad station they found a train of cars with engine, ready to start for the up country. When the cavalry charged into the place, the rebel engineer started the train, but before it was fully underway one of our boys, mounted on a fleet horse, dashed up to the engine, jumped into the tender and reversed the machinery, the original proprietor of the throttle jumping off and making for the woods. In a hotel adjoining were some rebel officers dining. They expected a raid by our cavalry, but thought themselves safe for the present, and concluded to refresh the inner man. The result was a trip to Newbern. One of them had his arm in a sling, and was returning home on a furlough, having been wounded in the battle of Gettysburgh. The officers were made prisoners, and everything of value to the rebels was destroyed. On the railroad were six cars loaded with shot, shell, salt and stores for the rebel army. The cars and contents were entirely destroyed, as also was a cotton factory in full operation, employing about two hundred white women. The fine trestlework bridge was burned, with fifteen wagon loads of Quartermaster stores and a large quantity of turpentine, tar, resin, &c.

The detachments joined each other at Greenville, and returned here on Thursday afternoon. The men were completely worn out, having been five days and nights in the saddle. On the return they were so wearied that they went to sleep on their horses, and it required the utmost exertions of the officers to keep them from falling off and being left behind. As it was, a number dropped out of the ranks. At the present writing it is impossible to give a correct account of the wounded and missing, probably 40 will cover it all, but as stragglers are coming in the loss may not be so many. The rebels harassed our men very much on the return. Every road seemed swarming with them, artillery commanding the crossings. At one time it seemed as if our men would be entirely cut off, but they were saved by colored guides, who conducted them by bridle paths to safety. Twelve hundred negroes fell into our column, of which 600 were retaken by the rebels. The rest came in with our forces, and are thereby *de facto* free. The loss to the rebels by this raid must be very heavy. Railroad communications broken, bridges burnt, stores destroyed, and some 500 slaves lost to their traitor masters. A rebel mail-bag was taken, and one man of the Third New-York confiscated between three and four thousand dollars in gold. Another private, of the same battalion, at Tarboro' captured about forty thousand dollars in North Carolina scrip. Taken altogether the rebels must have lost nearly two millions of dollars worth of property, besides their "devoted" (?) negroes.

The lesson taught us by Morgan *et al.* has been well learned, and we now have the balance on our side. *Apropos*, we see by the latest New-York papers that Morgan has lost his prestige as well as all of his men in Ohio. Truly the fates seem now to fight against our enemies. I learn that an expedition, comprising Gen. Heckman's brigade, left Newbern this morning, taking nine days' rations. The men embarked in boats, and the officers took no horses with them. Speculation is idle as to its destination. However, we know from the material composing it, that its mission will be well done.

I clip the following from the Raleigh *Daily Progress*, of the 18th:

A VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

After all the assurances we have had of a great victory in Pennsylvania, and the "splendid condition" of our army at Hagerstown, Gen. Lee, the telegraph tells us, has recrossed the Potomac and is in Virginia. The advance has ended, the campaign is over, and Gen. Lee returns to the barren, desolated soil of Virginia, perhaps 25 per cent. weaker than when he left it.

Why he returns we shall hardly be permitted to know, but if the Richmond papers, especially the *Enquirer*, the supposed "Court Journal," has told the truth about the letter from Gen. Lee to the President relative to the victories the army had achieved, its ability to hold its position at Hagerstown, &c., the falling back was not a necessity. Our own impression is that he fell back across the Potomac in obedience to positive and imperative orders—orders that he could not disregard. Despite all the assertions of the Richmond papers over Richmond telegrams, "That all is quiet," "No excitement here," &c., somebody about Richmond has been scared. The movements of Dix on the Peninsula, and the gunboat armada in James River, has caused a sort of panic, and it was desirable for the main army to come back to within supporting distance of the Capital. We hardly think Gen. Lee has consulted his own judgment or wishes in the backward movement. We see nothing that Gen. Lee can now do but fall back upon Richmond, and in that event, the whole of Western Virginia will again be overrun by the enemy.

We know that our men fight much better in the enemy's country, where forage is abundant, and, if the war is to be continued, we favor the giving up of all places of trivial importance, that our forces may be massed and pushed forward upon their soil. Throw the whole army into two columns, and let one enter Pennsylvania and the other Ohio, and, be the result what it may, it cannot be worse than will follow a continuance of the defensive policy; *for if we continue to conduct the war upon our own soil, we shall have not only the armed legions of the North, in the shape of the Yankees themselves, to contend against, but within another year they will have at least half of our own slaves fighting against us.* At best, the prospect is bad, but let us, if possible, do what fighting is to be done upon their own soil, and not upon ours. By carrying the war to their own doors, they might be induced to let us go and agree to a separation; but if we continue the defensive policy, we must expect eventually to be driven to the wall."

The First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers—Flag Presentation—Appearance of the Troops—Presentation and Reception Speeches—Gen. Heckman's Expedition—Consolidation of the Department under Gen. Foster.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, July 27, 1863.

The past week has been productive of but little excitement in this Department, if we except the return of the cavalry from the raid in the north of the State—the particulars of which I gave in my letter of Friday last—and the presentation of a flag to the negro regiment organized here. I was witness to the presentation and will give a brief description of it.

On Thursday morning last, the regiment—known as the First North Carolina Colored Volunteers, U. S. A., paraded with full ranks in front of the "City green," to receive the flag. Their drill was perfect, and their evolutions complete, in nowise behind those white regiments whose term of service has been of no longer a period than theirs. That they will fight has already been demonstrated by the acts of their brothers in arms in the West, and that they are a terror to our enemies is abundantly proven by the tone of the leading papers of the South. Men who have been sold off the block and whose bodies are scarred by the lash, will fully appreciate the blessings of liberty, and will fight to the death to preserve them.

The flag was procured by the contributions of the negroes in this place, and certainly they are entitled to great credit, for, with their limited means, they did nobly. The flag is a beautiful one, costing in Boston $150. It was designed by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. On one side is a representation of the Goddess of Liberty crushing to the earth a snake of the copperhead variety. On a scroll held by the Goddess is written, "First regiment North Carolina Volunteers." On the reverse side of the flag is the rising sun, casting its bright rays upon the dark clouds opposite; while in the bright azure appears the word "Liberty." Beneath the picture is written, "The Lord is our sun and shield." The regiment was drawn up into line, and the flag was presented to Gen. Wild, commanding the Colored brigade, by Mary Ann Starkie, formerly a slave, now President of "The Colored Ladies' Aid Association of North Carolina," in the following speech:

Gen. Wild: As the representative of the Colored Ladies' Relief Association, of Newbern, and in their behalf, I have the honor and the pleasure of presenting to you, for the First North Carolina Colored regiment, this beautiful banner, knowing that wherever they go they will take it with them as an incentive to duty, and when they return they will bring it back with them, to show to us, their friends, that they have stood by it with their lives in the cause of freedom. Take it, and with it the encouragement, and love, and prayers of the women of Newbern.

The flag was then given to Gen. Wild, who made the following speech:

Ladies: I thank you for this splendid testimonial of your interest in our great cause. I am glad and proud to be the medium of conveying it to those for whom it is destined. When the widow's mite can assume such a form as this, we know that their hearts must indeed have been stirred. Again I thank you, and I thank God, who put it into your hearts to do this thing. I thank Him who has enabled you to give and us to receive this emblem of the future destiny of your race. I thank Him that in the kindness of His providence the "fullness of time has been consummated in this our day and generation. I thank Him that you and I are here to witness the dawning of this day, which shall be great in the history of our country, a glorious day of promise in the future of the African race, aye, and for the advancement of civilization throughout the world. I will now consign it to the care of those whom I know will never disgrace it."

The flag was then presented to Col. Jas. C. Beecher—brother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—commanding the regiment, who consigned it to the standard-bearer of the regiment with the accompanying remarks:

Soldiers of the First North Carolina Colored Regiment: The flag I have received in your behalf I bring to you. It is well worth receiving and protecting. You can protect, and I know the future will prove that you will protect it. It devolves upon me to interpret for you the signs upon it. On the first front the figure represented is the Goddess of Liberty. Perhaps you don't know who the Goddess of Liberty is. I will explain. When the Ancient Greeks and Romans wished to symbolize anything beautiful, good and chaste, they put it in the form of a woman; and inasmuch as Liberty is the embodiment of all virtues, we make it a woman, and we will stand by it in this latter day. You perceive as the Goddess stands erect, strong, virtuous, courageous, underneath her feet there squirms a serpent. In these days, when men are battling for God, liberty and country, at home a species of reptile called "Copperheads"—thank God, there are few of them—are dragging their length along, poisonous and deadly, not having honesty enough to go where they belong, but who stay at home, and, with traitorous fang, strike at us in the field, and at the Government which protects them. Therefore, the serpent represents the 'Copperhead'—mean, secretive, poisonous, with Liberty, beautiful and courageous, putting her foot upon it, trampling it down—the destruction of treason." Turning the reverse side of the flag to the regiment, the Colonel continued: "In all these years of war and death, of dark clouds, lighting occasionally, at last there comes sunshine—a glorious sunshine, gilding the clouds, and over the top of it appears the magic word *Liberty*. Thank God, now the word has meaning. Two hundred thousand men like unto you rally now to the cry. This is the flag we fight under—fight for liberty, not for one, but for *all*, as God has made them. We bear it henceforth, our rallying point. This flag will show us where to rally. Let it be sacred, and its influence will grow stronger day by day. I deliver it to you as the most sacred trust that has ever passed through my hands since I was born. I will devote myself to it, and you, I believe, will follow it with a single heart and a strong mind."

The Chaplain, Rev. John N. Mars (colored,) then read a hymn of his own composition, and concluded the services by prayer and the benediction. I give the concluding stanza of the hymn:

> "All men are equal in God's sight,
> The bond, the free, the black, the white;
> He made them all, then freedom gave;
> *He* made the *man*—man made the *slave*."

The regiment was then moved into line and marched to their encampment on the south bank of the Trent River. The officers commanding have all seen service, and are a fine body of men, whose hearts are in the work. The following are the field and staff officers:

Colonel, James C. Beecher, Hartford, Conn.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. N. Reid, Germany; Major, Archibald Boyle, Melrose, Mass.; Adjutant, Wm. C. Manning, Portland, Me.; Quartermaster, John D. Terry, New-York; First Assistant Surgeon, Daniel Marin, Boston; Second Assistant Surgeon, John V. De Grasse, (colored,) Boston; Chaplain, John N. Mars, (colored,) Athol, Mass.

The expedition commenced by Gen. Heckman has not yet returned. The men took nine days' rations, and from the preparations made previous to starting, it is safe to predict that a mission of much importance will have been accomplished when it returns. Gen. Foster is here at present, having just returned from Fortress Monroe, whither he had gone to take the command of Gen. Dix. The consolidation of the two departments, and the appointment of Gen. Foster to the command, appear to give general satisfaction.

W. T. H.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Terrible Earthquake at Manilla—The English Demands upon Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, Aug. 3.

Arrived, ship *Ocean Pearl* from Hong Kong, with 300 Chinese passengers.

The newspapers brought by her give an account of a terrible earthquake at Manilla on the 3d of June, ruining half the city, and damaging every building in it. Two thousand lives were lost.

The bark *Ford* from Kanawaga, Japan, June 24, has also arrived.

She reports the loss of the ship *Wizard King*, in the China seas. She was bound for San Francisco. The crew and 400 Chinese passengers were taken by the American steamer *Wyoming* to Symonda.

The Japanese Government had paid $400,000 as indemnity for the murder of Mr. Richardson, but refused to surrender his murderers, alleging that they were subjects of Prince Sotzama, who refused to give them up, and the Japanese Government pretended that they were not able to take them forcibly.

The British Admiral proposed to proceed to the Principality of Sotzama and take the murderers.

The Japanese Government declined to accede to this, contending that would be essentially making war upon Japan.

Negotiations concerning the murderers were still pending.

The foreign residents of Japan were very apprehensive that war was inevitable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 4.

Sailed, ship *Shooting Star*, for Callao.

T. H. Underwood, the poet, lately arrived from New-York, died yesterday of consumption.

Additional advices from Japan, up to June 24, state that although the Japanese had paid upwards of $4,000,000 indemnity for the murder of Richardson, France and England still demanded as redress the surrender of the murderers, and also indemnity for the losses of their merchants consequent upon their expulsion from Nagasaki, and for the losses of the merchants of Yoku-Hama in reshipping imports, and atonement for the Gotea-Hama fire. Should Japan not exceed to these demands, civil war would ensue. The question seemed to be, whether the Japanese had better have war with the foreigners or with one another.

The Indian Troubles in the West.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *Robert Campbell* has arrived from the mountains, where she has been with Government supplies.

Her passengers report that the Sioux are very desperate, and say there is no place where white men are safe.

The *Campbell* grounded near the mouth of the Yellowstone River, and the Indians on the bank made signals of friendship. The Captain sent a boat with six men ashore, when, just as they were landing, the Indians fired on them, killing two, and wounding one. The crew of the *Campbell* returned the fire, the effect of which was unknown. The steamer, left alone, was boarded by the Indians, and robbed. The steamer *Belle of Peoria* is aground. It was feared the Indians would burn her, as the river was full of canoes.

The Government has taken possession of the *Nellie Rogers* and *Shreveport*, light-draught vessels, to transport supplies. The steamer *Sam Getty* is at Fort Randall, loaded with supplies, but can neither move up nor down.

It is thought the expedition against the Indians this season will prove a failure on account of low water.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Army Under Lee Massed at Culpepper.

A Significant Appeal from Lee for the Return of Absent Soldiers.

Entertaining Views of the Present Military Situation.

"TRAITORS AT HOME."

An Official Rebel Account of Morgan's Raid.

Adventures of a Rebel Dispatch-Bearer to Vicksburgh.

A Letter from Capt. Maffit, of the Florida.

DEATH OF WILLIAM L. YANCEY.

John B. Floyd Ill, and not Expected to Recover.

Files of the Richmond papers to the 1st inst. have reached us, from which we make the interesting extracts appended.

The *Whig* of July 31 has the following:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, July 29.

The funeral services of the late William L. Yancey took place from the Presbyterian Church this afternoon.

The Richmond *Whig* of August 1st says: "John B. Floyd is lying very ill at the residence of his mother, and is not expected to recover."

The *Examiner* of the 1st announces that the bridge over Tar River, in North Carolina, recently burnt by the National forces, has been rebuilt, and the trains are now making regular trips

The headquarters of Gen. Pillow are now at Marietta, Ga. He has issued an order to all officers who have, by recent events, been compelled to abandon their field of operations, commanding them to report to him.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 25th inst. says: "Tobacco has advanced considerably since our last report, and we now predict a rapid and decided advance in this article."

The *Examiner* prints the following paragraph:

"The number of officers held by us is an interesting fact in connection with the refusal of the Yankees to respect the cartel of exchange. The number in our custody now is 523, all commissioned."

THE POSITION OF LEE'S ARMY.

From the Examiner, 1st.

Beyond the massing of the army at Culpepper, there is nothing new. Longstreet's corps had advanced in the direction of Fredericksburgh, and a portion of his force had occupied the heights on this side. The situation was assuming the same phase it occupied previous to the last battle of Fredericksburgh.

On Monday, Capt. Mosby made a dash at the enemy on the Potomac, capturing 150 prisoners, one Major, two Captains and a few non-commissioned officers.

A SIGNIFICANT ORDER FROM GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80.—All officers and soldiers now absent from this army, who are able to do duty and not detached on special service, are ordered to return immediately. The Commanding General calls upon all soldiers to rejoin their respective regiments at once. To remain at home in this the hour of our country's need, is unworthy the manhood of a Southern soldier. While you proudly boast that you belong to the Army of Northern Virginia, let it not be said that you deserted your comrades in a contest in which everything you hold dear is at stake. The Commanding General appeals to the people of the States to send forth every man able to bear arms, to aid the brave soldiers who have so often beaten back our foes, to strike a decisive blow for the safety and sanctity of our homes and the independence of our country.

By command of Gen. R. E. LEE.
R. H. Chilton, A. A. and I. G.

Newspapers from Raleigh, N. C., to Galveston, Texas, and Alexandria, La., are requested to publish this document.

THE RETREAT FROM THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FIRST CORPS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

It is now not a matter to be concealed, I suppose, that this army, or at least a part of it, has left the Shenandoah Valley and is now safe on this side of the Blue Ridge. The return of the army to Eastern Virginia was attended with some slight skirmishing at Manassas and Chester Gaps, which the enemy endeavored, but failed to seize. In the skirmish on the 21st, at Manassas Gap, the Seventeenth Virginia regiment quickly repulsed the enemy and succeeded in gaining possession of the Gap, which was held by our forces until all the troops which we desired had been crossed at Chester, the next gap below. There was also a slight skirmish at the foot of the mountatn, as our forces emerged from Chester Gap on the evening of the 22d. The forces of the enemy on these occasions were principally cavalry, though I hear they had artillery in the last skirmish at the foot of the mountain on this side and just above Flint Hall.

As our forces were passing near Gaines' Cross Roads, in Rappahannock, the enemy's cavalry, dismounted as sharpshooters, with four pieces of artillery, began to annoy us with shells and Minié balls, but a company of Pegram's battalion of artillery was quickly placed in position, and these, with a proper infantry support, soon succeeded in driving the enemy off. Our losses in all of these skirmishes, in killed and wounded, cannot be over fifty, and we captured more than twice that number of prisoners at the first fight at Manassas Gap, on the evening of the 21st of July.

This last "falling back" has been conducted most orderly—not a single wagon or gun having been lost, and my own impression is that there were but a small number of stragglers.

Of the movements of the enemy I only know that Meade's headquarters were at Warrenton on Saturday, and that his whole army is massed near there. A dashing Lieutenant of Stuart's cavalry went, on Saturday last, within a short distance of Meade's headquarters and captured an aid of Gen. Upton's and two privates. It is currently reported to-day that the enemy are preparing to rebuild the Rappahannock Railroad bridge, having already secured the timbers and brought them near the river for that purpose.

It was believed here on Sunday that a part of the enemy were moving toward Fredericksburgh, but there seems to-day to be no confirmation of this. For my part, I think it doubtful whether they will attempt the Fredericksburgh route, nor do I believe that they are in any great hurry to move. They will take time to gather supplies and fix up their army behind the Rappahannock before another "on to Richmond."

It is reported that the Yankee army is greatly demoralized, and that several regiments were put under arrest for refusing to cross the river. And I have it as coming from one of Mosby's men, that the country between the Potomac and the enemy's headquarters is literally lined with their stragglers.

Though in camp, our officers and troops are not idle. Inspections and reviews are of daily occurrence, and the commissariat and quartermasters' departments appear to be making every effort to provide for the comfort and sustenance of the men.

An order has recently been promulgated in camp *dismounting* all of the quartermaster and commissary *attachés*. *This is done not so much to put these employes on foot, as to get the horses, which are just now much needed.*

In the campaign, which may be said to have just ended, the cavalry arm of the service has been kept quite busy, having been engaged, all told, in at least nineteen different fights.

Among our spoils captured and brought away from Pennsylvania I am told are *not less than twenty thousand head of good cattle.* This may be an exaggeration of numbers, but I can testify to having seen quite respectable droves with every brigade in the army, and beef is quite plentiful, though I regret to hear that we lost a large drove that came through Manassas Gap ahead of the army, and was picked up by a body of the enemy's cavalry.

Everything is dull and quiet in camp, and there are no indications of an immediate collision; but though it be not right at hand, yet a great battle cannot long be postponed. Let us, therefore, make ready for the enemy, so that we may not be taken by surprise, but be prepared to deal him, if possible, heavier blows than any heretofore inflicted, when he shall again attack us.

X.

MOSBY'S OPERATIONS.

Both armies on the Upper Rappahannock are apparently inactive. Skirmishing and dashes are the order of the day. Mosby, a few days ago, went into Fauquier, and brought out over a hundred Yankees, including one Major, two Captains, and a Lieutenant. The officers arrived here last evening, and were quartered at the Libby. It is reported that a force of Yankee cavalry has appeared at Stafford's Store, in Stafford County.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

From the Examiner, 1st.

The military situation has no longer that degree of interest which it possessed during the past three months. Lee has completed his retreat, and holds his old lines of the Rapidan and Rappahannock in security. Meade's army is in front, but not probably near enough to render battle imminent. The general public, in which we count ourselves, do not anticipate immediate or extensive action in that quarter. Both armies have had their fill of fighting, lately, and will probably do little or nothing during the heated month of August.

It is feared that Meade's inaction is due to the delay required by a concentration of the chief armies of the East and West; that Grant, with all the force to be spared from the garrisons of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, will be transferred to Virginia; and that the next battle will be fought by a combination of the Army of the Potomac and that of the Mississippi Valley. This supposition appears to be ill-supported by any known facts save the oft recurring report that Grant has wholly withdrawn from the interior of the State of Mississippi, and that he is shipping large portions of his men up the river. But it is far more probable that these troops have gone home on the furlough promised them as the chief reward of their late arduous campaign than that they have commenced to journey to Virginia. Western troops are averse to fighting the battles of the East. They came in large numbers to the battles before Richmond, and were beaten and slaughtered even more completely than the true Yankees, who are, despite the vulgar idea to the contrary, far better troops than the brutal horde of the Northwest. Since then a resolution to mind its own affairs has settled in the heart of the Northwest. They will fight for the Mississippi, but not for the James. *Grant himself has refused the command of the Army of the Potomac*, and his troops will decline the honors of the Chickahominy. All the force of the Northwest will be necessary in the Autumn to hold their late conquest of the Mississippi Valley. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson were powerful against the navigation of the river, but are worthless to defend it.

For these and other reasons, it is thought improbable that Grant and his Vicksburgh host will ever be seen on the banks of the James. But if mistaken, we should have nothing to regret. Lee would be compelled perhaps to fall back on the extensive fortifications of Richmond. But this place cannot be invested; and if its *thirty miles of batteries* are manned by the army of Northern Virginia, it can never be taken. While the armies of Grant and Meade would be shattered by assaults, and wasted by disease, the Confederate Generals of the South would have an opportunity to recover Tennessee and the Mississippi, which they could not allow to pass unimproved.

Meanwhile, Bragg and Rosecrans have sunk into a summer siesta. Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee are alike under the hoof of the invader. *The people have taken the oath of allegiance almost unanimously*, and are reported to be worse treated since they did so than before. They have been robbed of everything that is capable of being robbed from men; have no protection, and scarcely any hope; are fixed in their miserable homes, sulky and bitter. The land lies without cultivation. What is the use in drawing produce from it for their Yankee masters to seize even before it is garnered? The negroes are gone, and the cattle with them. Bragg has abandoned a considerable tract of country, but he has at last gained a line which seems to be impregnable. Rosecrans will hesitate long before he concludes to stretch away from his base toward Chattanooga, and knows too much of that position to fancy it another Murfreesboro.

Mobile is not threatened, and is not likely to be so, during the three sickly months which have now begun. Charleston is always threatened, now more than ever, but holds on gloriously well. Charleston is safe. It has lately been represented as a Canua. Not only the citizens of both sexes, and all ages, but the troops, from the Generals to the privates and the drummer-boy, are said to have been steeped in luxury procured by smuggling and blockade running. The corruption is reported to have extended to all classes, and it was supposed that every noble sentiment and gallant intention had died before the lucre of gain. Happily the recent events do not confirm these gloomy views of Charleston. The fire on the altar is not burned out; the palmetto tree is sound at heart, and its roots still hold firmly.

We need never fear an ignominious surrender at Charleston; and while its inhabitants and its army are determined to make use of their means of defence to the last, it will be the block on which as many Yankee heads will be laid low as there are stones in its walls. If it could be securely invested by sea and land, Charleston would fall at the appointed time; but it cannot be so invested while Richmond stands. The United States has not an army of a hundred thousand men to employ on its circumvallation; and if it had, that army would be cut into two and destroyed by an attack from the interior. Before Charleston can be invested, Richmond must fall, Eastern Virginia be conquered, and the army that accomplished these feats might, without doubt, pierce North and South Carolina, lay siege to Charleston and take it. But before such events happen, there will yet

> Many a knight to earth be borne,
> And many a banner rent and torn.

It is a far cry to Lochow; it is a further cry to Richmond.

"TRAITORS AT HOME."

From the Examiner, 1st.

We mentioned a few days ago that the Mississippi troops, in large numbers, were deserting the army of Gen. Johnston. We felt disinclined to give credence to the report. We believed that Mississippi, like most of the other States of the Confederacy, has her proportion of timorous and cowardly traitors, who are ready to yield to the domination of the dastardly foe at the first approach of danger to their homesteads and hearthstones, and if any such disaffection has been produced among her troops in the field, we doubt not the evil seed has been sown by this class of her population. Such a state of feeling is greatly to be deprecated, and we regret especially to see it prevailing in Mississippi, the home of the President. Bearing upon this point, the Mobile *Register* has a very pungent and forcible article, which it were well for the weak-kneed in every Southern State to consider and reflect upon. It says:

"We have just seen a letter from pretty high up the Mobile and Ohio road, which says there are some who have become very weak in the faith since the fall of Vicksburgh opened the prospect that that part of Mississippi would be overrun by the Yankees. They are therefore whining for peace and reconstruction. Without knowing who these people are we venture to say they are a class of men who were 'before breakfast and die-in-the-last-ditch patriots' before the war began, and who have done little or nothing in personal service or contributions to the cause since the fighting began. Ninety-nine to one that they are men who have property to lose, and who vainly fancy that they can save it by getting down upon their knees to the Black Republican Government.

Of one thing we are positively certain, that no man with a soul in his body, who has once had that soul penetrated and aroused by the unrivaled grandeur of this struggle, who has once had his love of country touched, and his indignant hatred of wrong and oppression kindled by the atrocities of our enemies, can ever dream of laying down his arms and crying 'peace' until the last Yankee enemy has been driven from the soil. We have no patience to write of such miserable poltroons. What, yield this great prize, for which torrents of our most precious blood have been shed, because your farms and stocks are in danger? Did Virginia yield when her fairest and richest valleys were ravaged, her people turned out houseless, and her fields blackened and desolated by the march and tread of the invader? Have not Louisiana and her great commercial city, New-Orleans, been a year under the heel of the conqueror, and do not the fires of patriotic resistance and vengeance still burn in the bosoms of her sons and daughters? Are you better than they? Cannot you suffer and endure in a holy cause as well as they? Shame on your craven weakness! and greater shame on the imbecile stupidity that supposes that by sacrificing your character and your country, you may save your vile trash called property. Fools!—if the Abolition arms triumph, you may pile up your oaths as high as St. Peter's dome; you may, patriotically, damn yourselves to the profoundest depths of infamy, and steep your souls in the turpitude of a vile abjurator of your country and her sacred cause, and you will yet not save your property.

Of all the stark mad fools and empty-headed idiots that we can conceive of on this earth, the Southern submissionist and reconstructionist, at this stage of the game, is the biggest, the starkest and the emptiest. It is the prey proposing a realliance with the raving wolf; it is submission of all you possess to be gobbled up by the invader—for this is the philosophy and programme of the war—to seize and confiscate the property of the South, to save the North from remediless bankruptcy and ruin."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Examiner, 1st.

We have advices up to Wednesday night from Weldon. The enemy then were twelve miles distant, and were said to be retreating. The brigades of Gens. Ransom and Jenkins had united, and no fears were entertained of the Yankee advance. Gen. Ransom's *rencontre* with the enemy was most salutary, and he fell back simply to draw the enemy within his grasp. Our troops at Weldon outnumber the Yankees. We believe their repulse is final.

Passengers who arrived last night from the South report that the Yankee raiders have positively retreated, taking a course, as was supposed, in the direction of Murfreesboro. Whether they have fallen back only to obtain reinforcements, or have abandoned all idea of destroying communication with the South by railroad, was not known. Our forces did not pursue.

So far the raiders have done but little injury beyond frightening the women and children, and stealing a few negroes. The railroad is yet uninjured, and the trains are running with their accustomed regularity. The loss on either side has been very small—ours not being more than some two killed and eight wounded, while the enemy's loss is supposed to be some fifteen killed, and a dozen or two wounded.

MORGAN'S OPERATIONS IN INDIANA AND OHIO.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, July 31, 1863.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

MESSRS. EDITORS: As much interest has been manifested in reference to the recent raid of Gen. Morgan, I have thought it but right to add my "mite" to assist in appeasing the appetite of the public, who are eagerly devouring every morsel or crumb of news coming from Gen. Morgan's command. Sincerely sorry that the Federal gunboats cut off the finishing of the account, I shall at once commence.

The command of Gen. J. H. Morgan, consisting of detachments from two brigades, numbering 2,028 effective men, with four pieces of artillery—two Parrots and two howitzers—left Sparta, Tenn., on the 27th of June, crossed the Cumberland near Burkesville on the 2d of July, finished crossing at daylight on the 3d. Means of transportation—canoes and dugouts, improvised for the occasion. Were met by Col. Hobson's cavalry, estimated at 6,000, drove them back toward Jamestown, Ky., and our column marched on through Columbia, at which point found the advance of Wolford's celebrated Kentucky cavalry, numbering 250 men, dispersed it, killing seven and wounding fifteen men. Our loss, two killed and two wounded. Marched on to Stockade, at Green River, on the 4th. Col. Johnson, commanding the Second brigade, attacking Stockade rifle-pits and abattis of timber. After heavy slaughter on both sides our forces withdrew—loss about sixty killed and wounded on each side. Of Morgan's command the gallant Col. Chenault fell pierced through the head by a Minnie ball as he led his men in a charge upon the rifle-pits. The lion-hearted Maj. Brent also poured out his life-blood upon the field. Indeed, this was the darkest day that ever shone upon our command—eleven commissioned officers were killed and nine wounded. Moving on to Lebanon on the 5th, we attacked the town (fortified,) and after five hours' hard fighting, captured the place, with a vast amount of stores, four hundred and eighty-three prisoners, one 24-pounder, and many fine horses. The commandant of the post was Col. Chas. Hanson, brother to the lamented Brig.-Gen. Roger Hanson, who fell at Murfreesboro. His command, raised in the heart of the Blue Grass region, contained brothers and other near relatives to many of our brave boys; notwithstanding which, when the gallant patriot, young Lieut. Tom Morgan, a brother to our General, and the idol of the command, fell, loud and deep were the maledictions that ascended against the cowardly cravens for seeking shelter in dwelling houses, and the question was raised as to their right to receive quarter. The enemy lost nine killed and fifteen wounded; our loss, three killed and six wounded. Rapid marches brought us to Bradensburgh on the 7th, where Capt. Sam Taylor, of the old Rough and Ready family, had succeeded in capturing two fine steamers. From 8 A. M., on the 8th, until 7 A. M., on the 9th, was consumed in fighting back the Federal gunboats, whipping out 300 Home Guards, with artillery, on the Indiana shore, and crossing the command. The first was accomplished by Capt. Byrne with his battery, two Parrots and two twelve-pound howitzers; the second, by an advance regiment, capturing the guards, and securing a splendid Parrot gun, elegantly rigged. 9th.—Marched on to Corydon, fighting near there 4,500 State militia, and capturing 3,400 of them, and dispersing the remainder; then moving without a halt through Salisbury and Palmyra to Salem, at which point, telegraphing with our operator, we first learned the station and numbers of the enemy aroused for the hunt—discovered that Indianapolis was running over with them—that New-Albany contained 10,000—that 3,000 had just arrived at Mitchell—and, in fact, 25,000 men were armed and ready to meet the "bloody invader." Remaining at Salem only long enough to destroy the railroad bridge and track, we sent a scout to the Ohio and Mississippi road, near Seymour, to burn two bridges, a depot, and destroy the track for two miles, which was effected in an incredible short time. Then taking the road to Lexington, after riding all night, reached that point at daylight capturing a number of supplies and destroying during the night the depot and track at Vienna, on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad. Leaving Lexington, passed on North to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Vernon, where, finding Gen. Manson, with a heavy force of infantry, we skirmished with him two hours as a feint, while the main command moved round the town to Dupont, where squads were sent out to cut the roads between Vernon and Seymour on the west, Vernon and Laurenceburg on the east, Vernon and Madison on the south, and, Vernon and Columbus on the north. Not much brighter were the bonfires and illuminations in celebration of the Vicksburgh victory by the Yankees, than our counter illuminations around Vernon. Many old ladies were aroused from their slumbers to rejoice over the brilliant victories recently achieved. Surmises were various and many. One old lady knew that the City of Richmond was on fire; another that Jeff. Davis had been killed; a third that the Army of Virginia was used up. Not one knew that Gen. John H. was within 200 miles of them. Daylight brought the news, and then for miles houses were found vacant. Loaves of bread and buckets of pure, fresh water, with an occasional sprinkle of wines, liquors and sweetmeats, were thrust upon us. Terror was depicted upon every countenance until a brief conversation assured them that we were not warring upon women and children. Then their natural effrontery would return, and their vials of uncorked wrath would pour upon us streams as muddy as if emanating from old Abe's brain. From Vernon we proceeded to Versailles, capturing 500 militia there and gathering on the road. Near this point, Capt. P., a Presbyterian chaplain and former line officer in one of our regiments, actuated by a laudable desire to change steeds, moved ahead, flanking the advance and running upon a full company of State militia. Imitating his commander's demeanor, he boldly rode up to the company and inquired for the Captain. Being informed that there was a dispute as to who should lead them, he volunteered his services, expatiating largely upon the part he had played as an Indiana Captain at Shiloh, and was soon elected to lead the valiant Hoosiers against "the invading rebs." Twenty minutes spent in drilling inspired complete confidence; and when the advance guard of Morgan's command had passed without Capt. P. permitting the Hoosiers to fire, he ordered them into the road and surrendered them to our command. Crestfallen, indeed, were the Yanks; but Gen. M. treating them kindly, returning to them their guns, advised them to go home and not come hunting such game again, as they had everything to lose and nothing to gain by it.

From Versailles we moved without interruption across to Harrison, Ohio, destroying the track and burning small bridges on the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Railroad. At Harrison we burned a fine bridge. Leaving Harrison at dusk with noiseless tread, we moved around Cincinnati, passing between that city and Hamilton, destroying the railroad, and a scout running the Federal pickets into the city, the whole command marched within seven miles of it. Daylight of the 14th found us 18 miles east of Cincinnati. Sunset had left us 22 miles west, but the circuitous route we traveled was not less than 100 miles. During this night's march many of our men, from excessive fatigue, were riding along fast asleep. Indeed, hundreds would have been left asleep on the road, had it not been for the untiring vigilance of our gallant General. Up and down the line he rode, laughing with this one, joking with that, assuming a fierce demeanor with another, and so on. None were left, and when we reached the railroad near Camp Dennison, few persons would have guessed the fatigue the men had undergone from their fresh and rosy appearance. A fight was imminent. Madame Rumor had been whispering that old Granny Burnside would pay us a visit that morning, but instead of arriving he sent us a train of cars with several of his officers, who were kindly received, and in honor of their arrival a grand fire was made of the cars, &c. Nothing of special importance occurred after passing Dennison except at Camp Shady the destruction of 75 army wagons and a vast amount of forage, until the morn-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

Last Words of the Vicksburgh Citizen.

A Curious Relic of the Siege.

When Grant took possession of Vicksburgh, a detachment of the Fifteenth Illinois cavalry visited the office of the *Daily Citizen*. They found the number intended for July 2 in type, and the paper all ready for printing, but circumstances had prevented its issue. The number contains four columns, equal to about half a page of the Times. The paper was very poor wall-paper. The matter was wholly editorial, with the exception of a column and a half of "Yankee News from all Points," copied from the Memphis *Bulletin*, a paper which the *Citizen* says is "edited by a pink-nosed, slab-sided, toad-eating Yankee, who is a lineal descendant of Judas Iscariot, and a brother germain of the greatest Puritanical, sycophantic, howling scoundrel unhung—Parson Brownlow." Yet, continues the *Citizen*, "with such a character, this paper cannot cloak the fact that Gen. Robert E. Lee has given Hooker, Milroy & Co. one of the best and soundest whippings on record, and that the 'galorious Union' is now exceedingly weak in the knees."

We copy portions of the leading articles which were found in type and made up for this last number of the *Citizen*:

LEE'S VICTORIES.

Our brave men under Lee are striking terror to the heart of all Yankeedom. Like the Scottish chieftain's braves, Lee's men are springing up from moor and brake, crag and dale, with flashing steel and sturdy arm ready to do and die in the great cause of national independence, right and honor. To-day the mongrel Administration of Lincoln, like Japhet, are in search of a father—for their Old Abe has departed for parts unknown. Terror reigns in their halls. Lee is to the left of them, the right of them and all around them; and daily do we expect to hear of his being down upon them. To-day Maryland is ours, Pennsylvania will be, and the next day Ohio—now midway, like Mahommed's coffin—will fall.

A GOOD SAMARITAN.

Among many good deeds we hear spoken of with price by our citizens, we cannot refrain from mentioning the case of Mr. F. Kiser. This gentleman having more corn than he thought was necessary to last him during the siege of this place, portioned off what would do him for the brief interval which will ensue before the arrival of succor to our garrison, and since that time has relieved the wants of many families, *free of charge!* May he live long and prosper, and his name be handed down to posterity, when the siege of Vicksburgh is written, as one in whose breast the "milk of human kindness had not dried up."

EXTORTIONERS.

If aught would appeal to the heart of stone of the extortioner with success, the present necessities of our citizens would do so. It is needless to attempt to disguise from the enemy that our wants are great; but still we can conscientiously assert our belief that there is plenty within our lines, by an exercise of prudence, to last until long after succor reaches us. We are satisfied there are numerous persons within our city who have breadstuffs secreted, and are doling it out, at the most exorbitant figures, to those who had not the foresight or means at their command to provide for the exigency now upon us. A rumor has reached us that parties in our city have been and are now selling flour at $5 per pound! molasses at $10 per gallon! and corn at $10 per bushel! We have not as yet proved the fact upon the parties accused, but this allusion to the subject may induce some of our citizens to ascertain whether such prices have been paid, and to whom; and if so, let a brand not only be placed upon their brow, but let it be seared into their very brain, that humanity may scorn and shun them as they would the portals of hell itself.

THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

We are indebted to Mayor Gillespie for a streak of Confederate beef, *alias* [mule] meat. We have tried it, and can assure our friends that if it is rendered necessary, they need have no scruples at eating the meat. It is sweet, savory and tender, and so long as we have a mule left, we are satisfied our soldiers will be content to subsist on it.

A GAME DINNER.

Another editorial tells how a certain "Knight of the quill ruthlessly put a period to the existence of a venerable feline," and then invited some of his friends to dine with him upon a nice rabbit. "As a matter of course, no one would wound the feelings of another, especially in these times, by refusing a cordial invitation to dinner, and the guests assisted in consuming the poor animal with a relish that did honor to their epicurean taste. The '*sold*' assure us that the meat was delicious, and that pussy must look out for her safety."

CHICKEN THIEVES.

Another editorial complains at length, that some officers "allow their men to prowl around day and night, and purloin fruit, vegetables, chickens, etc., from our denizens, and, in the majority of cases, from those whose chief subsistence is derived therefrom. Several cases have come to our knowledge wherein the offenders have, in open daylight, entered premises and defied the owners to their teeth. We are pained to learn that an esteemed citizen of Vicksburgh, Wm. Porterfield, was under the necessity, in protecting his property, to wound one or two soldiers and deprive another of his life. We make this public exposure, mortifying as it is to us, with the hope that a salutary improvement in matters will be made by our military authorities."

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

According to the *Citizen*, the besiegers were making little progress up to the 2d of July. The following paragraphs contain the editorial summary of the state of affairs outside of the Confederate lines:

PORTER'S DOINGS.

Porter is enjoying a season of rest, and his men are doubtless obliged to him for his kind consideration for their welfare. On Tuesday he fired a few shells from his Parrotts, and kept his men tolerably busy sharpshooting, with no other result than might have been anticipated. The mortars have not been used for nearly forty-eight hours. Poor fool, he might as well give up the vain aspiration he entertains of capturing our city, or exterminating our people, and return to his master to receive the reward such a gasconading dolt will meet at the hands of the unappreciating Government at Washington.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

The Federal Gen. McClernand, until recently outside the rear of our city, has been superseded. He and Grant could not run in the same harness. He was for splurging and Grant for gassing; both got at loggerheads. So poor Mac had to leave, and Grant has all his own way.

SICK YANKS.

The Yanks outside our city are considerably on the sick list. Fevers, dysentery and disgust are their companions, and Grant is their master. The boys are deserting daily, and are crossing the river in the region of Warrenton, cussing Grant and the Abolitionists generally. The boys are down upon the earth-delving, the burrowing, the bad water and the hot weather.

ONE DAY'S EXPERIENCE.

Grant's forces did a little firing on Tuesday afternoon, but the balance of that day was comparatively quiet. Yesterday morning they were very still, and continued so until early in the afternoon, when they sprung a mine on the left of our centre, and opened fire along the line for some distance. We have not been able to ascertain anything definitely as to our loss, but as our officers were on the lookout for this move of the enemy, the expectations of the Yankees were not realized by a great deal.

GRANT'S INTENTIONS.

The gem of the number is the following editorial paragraph, announcing almost prophetically Grant's intentions:

"On Dit.—That the great Ulysses—the Yankee Generalissimo, surnamed Grant—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburgh on Saturday next, and celebrating the Fourth of July by a grand dinner, and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Joe Johnston to join, he said, 'No! for fear there would be a row at the table.' Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is 'first to catch the rabbit,' &c."

THE LOYAL POSTSCRIPT.

The Illinois men who visited the office of the *Citizen* thought that this admirable number ought not to be withheld from the subscribers. They set to work at once to print it off, but as it was now the Fourth of July and some changes had taken place since the original editor made up his sheets for the 2d, they brought up the news to date in the following postscript:

"Note.—*July* 4, 1863.—Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburgh. Gen. Grant has 'caught the rabbit;' he has dined at Vicksburgh, and he did bring his dinner with him. The *Citizen* lives to see it. For the last time it appears on wall-paper. No more will it eulogize the luxuries of mule-meat and fricassed kitten—urge Southern warriors to such diet never more. This is the last wall-paper edition, and is, excepting this note, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity."

The paper is certainly a curiosity. The copy from which we print the foregoing extracts was furnished to us by Col. Jas. Grant Wilson, of the Fifteenth Illinois cavalry, according to whose request, we have presented to the New-York Historical Society.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Ransom's Expedition to Natchez—The River Open.

A letter to the Chicago *Journal*, dated Natchez, July 24, says:

"There is, or was, much wealth and aristocracy here. That of the worldly which was invested in Confederate bonds and currency and Africans is likely to vanish. While we were there, they continued to receive, in payment for vegetables and fruit, Confederate scrip at the same value with 'greenbacks.' How long this 'patriotism' will hold is difficult to predict—not long after they find themselves compelled to purchase provisions of our commissary. The middling and lower classes complain bitterly of the conduct of the rich during the war, alleging that they forced poor men into the ranks, while they remained at home speculating in sugar and the necessaries of life upon their families. Rebel officers of rank are charged with such practices. I asked a respectable and intelligent citizen why Vicksburgh was not properly provisioned. Said he, 'One reason was our Commissariat and Quartermaster's Department were all corrupt—too busy with speculations. An instance was cited of a man by the name of Wilson, who was worth $300,000 at the commencement of the war, and decamped to Texas after the fall of Vicksburgh, with a million and a quarter of money. Another instance was that of a Quartermaster, who was insolvent at the beginning of the rebellion. He sold 1,700 head of cattle, captured during last year's raid into Kentucky, to the rebel Government at ten cents per pound. Thus it would seem that the rebel army is infested with dishonest officers as well as the French.

When Gen. Ransom landed with his troops to occupy Natchez as a military post, the good rebels affected great astonishment. No doubt they were surprised. They had made a kind of truce with Admiral Farragut, (which they had violated but once by firing on the *Essex* men in the streets, and receiving a couple of hundred shells in return,) and were quite willing to remain professed neutrals, their city being, meanwhile, a grand general depot for smuggling from Mexico, by Brownsville and the Red River country. But their wishes, but feebly and timorously urged, were not regarded. Gen. Ransom proceeded quietly and firmly to establish his flag and his rule. Eleven commissioned officers were caught. Maj. McKee, of the Eleventh Illinois, Provost-Marshal, caught three thus wise: Dashing up street in advance of the troops, he saw an officer in gay rebel uniform dart into a house. The Major entered, met one he supposed to be his officer, *sans* coat. 'You are my prisoner.' 'Beg pardon—you must be mistaken in the gentleman.' The Major, not quite sure, put on a bold face. 'No mistake—no mistake, Sir—put on your coat and go with me.' The uniform coat was produced. The prisoner then asked to get a few articles from his trunk, which he might want. While he was in his room a contraband whispered. 'Dare is two on 'em runnin' off in de curriage.' Just then the prisoner asked time to change his under-clothing. Major McKee took his parole for a half-hour, mounted his horse and pursued the fleeing carriage. After a fierce race of a couple of miles he captured a Captain of artillery and a Col. Simms, of Kirby Smith's Staff. The rebels were very much crestfallen when they found their captor had only his sabre, while they had each a pair of revolvers and sword.

Gen. Ransom has already secured and sent away 7,000 head of cattle, the property of the Confederates, and a considerable amount of ammunition, which had been ferried across the river to Vidalia. He has also within his reach 8,000 head of cattle and 2,000 of sheep, which will be at once brought in. These cattle were driven from Texas to Vidalia, and swam across the river to Natchez. Here they were distributed among the different plantations to be fed, and afterwards sent to the different rebel armies. Citizens tell me that at least 100,000 have been driven through Natchez during the last seven months. The occupation of Natchez has thus stopped an important source of supplies to the rebellion.

The route from Mexico, through Texas and Natchez, was used very extensively for the smuggling of medicines and various articles of which the rebels stand in need.

The gunboats that went up Red and Black Rivers destroyed the rebel fortifications at Harrisonburgh, and captured the steamers *Louisville* and *Elmira*, both in good order.

Herron's command has returned from Yazoo City."

In a letter dated Vicksburgh, July 24, the same writer says:

"The command of Port Hudson will be assigned to a Major-General of Grant's army. Herron's division went down the river this morning. So much of the Sixteenth army corps as has been here during the siege will return to the Memphis District.

Unarmed transports now pass freely, by day and night, from Vicksburgh to New-Orleans. Not a rebel shot has been fired on the lower Mississippi since the surrender of Port Hudson. Still these matters will not regulate or take care of themselves. Several rebel armies are west of the river, only waiting for an opportunity to strike. Men, vigilance, guns and ammunition must hold this great water-course. Its occupation, thorough and complete, is in the nature of a blockade of the rebellion. The Confederacy—the seacoast being thoroughly blockaded—cannot exist long with their communication with the trans-Mississippi country cut off. It will have no supplies; so that that which which we have seized with a strong hand, must be held with a stronger. Every step taken so far is indicative of Gen. Grant's purpose to attain this result.

Gen. Ransom has captured an ammunition train of seventeen wagons, loaded with ammunition for small arms. It is the remainder of the lots intended for Kirby Smith, a portion of which was captured at Vidalia. The officer who had the transportation of the ammunition in charge was also captured, and sent North. Every day adds evidence of the importance of the occupation of Natchez.

An incident occurred a few days since, which illustrates the great affection of Southern ladies for the Union, and the summary and effectual manner in which Gen. Ransom deals with them. A Mrs. Shields, wife of a wealthy attorney residing near the picket line, came to the General's headquarters to apply for a guard over her grounds and residence. Over the doorway of the house occupied as a headquarters, an American flag is so arranged that every person who enters must pass under it. Looking at the Stars and Stripes, 'my lady' exclaimed, 'I can't walk under that dirty rag.' She was shown a side door through which she entered. Gen. Ransom soon came in, having been informed of the lady's *jeu d' esprit*, and listened patiently to her long and eloquent appeal for protection. His reply was plain and forcible—'*Madam, if that flag can't protect you, I can't. I give you twenty-four hours in which to go outside my lines.*' Everybody in Natchez knew the story before dark. It was as good as a general order. Female secesh venom in Natchez was then and there squelched.

Great numbers of freed Africans are coming into our lines, both here at Natchez and Port Hudson. The able-bodied males are at once put in the African regiments. A large per centage of the men are rejected for ruptures and defective spines. The number of those ruptured is surprising, frequently reaching as high as 20 per cent. of those offered. Accompanying the men are their families. At Natchez there are already several thousand women and children. The troublesome question is, what is to be done with them? They cannot, of course, go with the males, or be with the troops in any capacity. In contraband camps they are indolent, filthy, and will and do sicken and die. These matters have come to such a pass that, by order of Gen. Grant, they—the females—are now refused admission into our lines at Natchez, and the officers there are instructed to advise them to hire at moderate wages to their former owners. This they refuse to do, although a number of the planters have signified their willingness to hire them, and give bonds for their good treatment and prompt payment. Thus matters stood yesterday when I left Natchez. A large number had congregated outside our pickets, and refused to have anything to do with their former masters.

Johnston's army has broken all in fragments, each endeavoring to make its way East. Sherman captured, after Johnston retreated from Jackson, about 1,500 prisoners.

The reports from Pemberton's army of paroled prisoners are to the effect that the officers in charge are having an interesting time. One whole division of Western and Tennessee troops is reported to have taken to the mountains. When our troops entered Natchez they found the jail full of paroled prisoners who had come into the city and been imprisoned by the authorities upon the pretence that their paroles were forged."

The Expedition to Yazoo City.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

U. S. Miss. Squadron, Flagship Black Hawk,
Off Vicksburgh, July 22, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you of the blowing up of the *Baron De Kalb* by a hidden torpedo, seventeen having been planted in the river without wires attached to them. The water having risen two or three feet during the night enabled all the vessels but the *De Kalb* to pass over them. I am not sure that we shall be able to raise the *De Kalb*, as she sank in twenty feet of water, and we cannot yet ascertain her injuries, but every effort will be made. I ordered her guns and every article that could be got at to be removed, and this duty was performed under the most difficult circumstances; every gun and carriage was saved undamaged; also everything else of value.

Officers and men vied with each other in endeavoring to save the guns and stores. The work had all to be performed in 15 or 20 feet of water; and the officers set the example in diving down to make fast to the gun-carriages. All the small arms were saved in the same way, also the Paymaster's books and Government funds. We are somewhat compensated for the loss of the *De Kalb*, by the result of this expedition. Five of the largest and best boats that ever run in this river were destroyed by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. They burnt entirely up, and one small one was captured. The rebels sustained a great loss in these boats. Any one of them could have been converted into a powerful ram or gunboat, and the loss of them breaks up their chances of transporting troops.

Besides the destruction above mentioned, the combined forces captured five heavy guns and a lighter one, and all the ammunition and stores of the enemy. The rebels cannot afford to lose all this material of war; it frees the Yazoo River of rebel troops.

As the people of Yazoo City did not take the trouble to warn us of the existence of torpedoes after the enemy fled, which they had an opportunity of doing, three thousand bales of cotton were seized by Gen. Herron to pay for the gunboat which was lost through their treachery. The loss to the enemy, in this expedition, has been all the guns left on Yazoo River, $800,000 worth of steamers, $550,000 worth of cotton, and as much more in other stores necessary for the maintenance of an army.

The officers and men composing the naval part of the expedition have lost no reputation on account of the sinking of the *De Kalb*, but have exhibited a perseverance and attention to duty worthy of the highest praise. Their labor in recovering their guns and stores will not be surpassed by any one on any other occasion.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral, Comd'g Miss. Squadron.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The Battle of Elk Creek—Cooper Defeated and Driven South of Canadian River—He is there Reinforced by Cabell.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fort Blunt, C. N., Monday, July 20, 1863.

On the night of the 16th Maj.-Gen. Blunt left Fort Blunt, with only two of his personal Staff, Lieut.-Col. Moonlight, Chief of Staff, and Capt. Loring, Aid-de-Camp, and reached the command of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of the Sixth Kansas, at 2½ o'clock A. M., of the 17th inst. He at once ordered out a battalion of the Sixth Kansas and one section of the Second Kansas battery, crossed over the Verdigris at daylight, and reached the Arkansas River at 8 A. M.; crossed that river in the face of the enemy's pickets, and proceeded some ten miles to the Creek Agency, and there learned positively that the rebel pickets had retired to Honey Springs, where were Gen. Cooper's headquarters, about twenty-five miles distant. Gen. Blunt's object in crossing the Arkansas River above the fort was to get in behind Cooper's pickets stationed at the mouth of Grand River, and capture them, and then slip down on Cooper before he had obtained information of his approach. This plan, however, was frustrated by the alarm gun at the Creek Agency. The entire command then crossed Grand and Arkansas Rivers, and proceeded during the night in the direction of the enemy. It met their advance guard (a Texas regiment) on a creek five miles from Honey Springs, and compelled it to retire, with a loss of one man killed and two wounded; following them up closely, we again engaged their pickets on Elk Creek, where Cooper's command was posted in a strong position behind brush fences and in a cornfield; by 8 o'clock in the morning of the 17th inst. the line of battle was formed as follows:

Col. Judson commanding the right wing, with a portion of the Third Wisconsin cavalry and two mountain howitzers and four pieces of the Second Kansas battery; the First regiment Kansas colored Volunteer infantry, in command of Col. J. M. Williams, and Second Indian regiment, in command of Lieut.-Col. Shorey.

Col. Phillips commanding left wing, with battalion of Sixth Kansas cavalry, Hopkins' four-gun battery, (the same captured from Cooper on the 22d of October, 1862, at Fort Wayne,) the Second Colorado infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Dodd, and the First regiment Indian, in command of Col. Wottless.

The entire command was ordered into line of battle at once. The enemy had chosen his own position, which was very strong; but our forces covered their lines beautifully, and swept everything before them. One of the enemy's guns was dismounted and captured, as well as a stand of colors belonging to a Texas regiment. The fight continued for a distance of three miles. When the enemy was completely routed, broke and fled in every direction, we had no cavalry fit to pursue, and so their main forces soon escaped beyond our reach. One ambulance was captured, and about 400 stands of arms. To prevent us from getting their supplies, they fired their commissary train; but we succeeded in getting a quantity of flour, sugar, bacon and salt, which was greatly needed by our men. Our forces in all numbered about 2,500 fighting men; the enemy's about 5,400. Our loss in killed was 12, wounded 36. The enemy's loss in killed was from 125 to 200; wounded 75, all dangerously—the slightly wounded getting away; prisoners, about 100. Among the wounded and captured were five officers. Our command was short of ammunition, and started with two days' rations in haversacks and two in wagons, and so were compelled to return to Fort Blunt. The rebel wounded were cared for, and left in charge of Surgeon Lyman Prentiss.

On the 19th the command returned to Fort Blunt, having been completely successful in its move upon the foe. Cooper returned to the south side of the Canadian River, 45 miles from the battle-ground. He has since been reinforced by Gen. Cobell, with 2,000 men and four pieces of artillery.

During the engagement all our forces behaved finely and did good service, but the daring and bravery of the Second Colorado, Col. Lockets, and the First regiment K. C. V., Col. Williams, were in the thickest of the fight. These regiments took the battery and the stand of colors from the Texas regiment. Col. Williams fell at the head of his men, having received a very severe, but we think not fatal, shot from the enemy. He was the only officer wounded during the fight.

I hope Gen. Blunt will soon have forces sent him sufficient to follow the retreating foe. If so, he will clear his district of the rebels before the first of January next. At present his hands are tied for the want of forces *alone*. Give him the necessary forces, and he will succeed, as he has the confidence of both officers and men in his command.

I have no doubt but as soon as we can move on to Red River, we can organize any number of colored regiments.

Gen. J. T. Boyle a Candidate for Congress.

Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle, who has for some time been in command of the Louisville (Ky.) District, has announced his intention of running for Congress in the district which the late Hon. J. J. Crittenden would have represented. In his card declaring himself a candidate, he says:

I am a Union man. My devotion to the Union and the Constitution will not be questioned by the loyal citizens of the State. I have illustrated my fealty to the Union and the Government of my country, both in the field and before the people. I am unalterably for the Union, the Constitution, and maintenance of the National Government, and I am, and ever will be, ready to serve my country in the field, or elsewhere, as the interests of my State and country may demand.

I stand upon the platform of the Union Democratic party of this State. The venerable statesman, John J. Crittenden, whose death all men now mourn, gave to his countrymen a rich legacy in his great speech at Lexington, setting forth principles of exalted patriotism and wise policy. He was a patriot. All men awarded him wisdom. The people of Kentucky venerated and loved him. If chosen your representative, I shall faithfully endeavor to illustrate my love of country by a most earnest advocacy of the principles declared by our illustrious fellow-citizen now dead.

I am for the suppression of the rebellion by the armed power of the Government. I shall advocate all means necessary to enable the Federal Government to suppress the rebellion and maintain the supremacy of the national authority. Whenever the rebellion shall have been effectually suppressed, I shall advocate the restoration of the States and the people to all their rights under the Constitution of the United States and the respective States. I am opposed to all radicalism. I am for moderation, and would administer justice tempered by mercy to all; but no false sympathy, no misguided prejudice shall ever swerve me from an honest and true devotion to the National Government, and to the maintenance of its supreme authority. I shall yield to the constituted authorities my support in their efforts to crush the rebellion. The mistaken policy of men—the opinions and avowed principles of men—shall not effect a just support of the Government, to enable it to crush out the last vestige of rebellion, and maintain the liberties of the people.

As far as practicable I will see my fellow-citizens, and in person present my views.

J. T. BOYLE.

—Mr. H. M. Prentiss, of Bangor, and Richard H. Derby, of Boston, students at Cambridge, arrived in Bangor Tuesday evening, in a couple of wherries, which they had rowed all the way from Boston to that city. The Bangor *Whig* says they followed the coast, making the distance rowed something over three hundred miles. Notwithstanding bad weather and fogs, they made the journey in twelve days, rowing from Camden to Bangor, fifty miles, the last day.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

The *City of Manchester*, of the Inman line, which left Liverpool on July 22 and Queenstown on July 23, at noon, arrived here yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by the *America* at this port and by the *Arabia* at Halifax.

In our files by this arrival we find the following matters of interest:

The Alabama and Georgia.

The following dispatch, dated Rio Janeiro, June 25, was posted in the Liverpool Underwriters' rooms. It will be observed that the facts stated, in the main, have already been reported here:

"The *J. W. Sever*, from Boston to Hong Kong, put in here to land the Captain and ten of the crew of the American bark *Good Hope*, from Boston to the Cape of Good Hope, burnt at sea by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*. The American ship *Garnett*, arrived here, reports having spoken, on the Line, the Federal vessel-of-war *Onward*, formerly a merchant vessel, whose commander said that he was in search of the Confederate cruisers, and was going to Bahia to inquire where he was likely to fall in with them. The *Onward* mounts 15 guns, and carries 150 men. The *George Griswold* (American ship) arrived here on the 10th of June, from Cardiff; was boarded by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, near Cape Trist, and released on signing a bond for $100,000, payable on the conclusion of the war. The *Jabez Snow*, from Liverpool and Cardiff, for Montevideo, with coal, was burnt by the Confederate steamer *Alabama* on the 29th May, 15° S. 34° W., and the *Amazonia*, from New-York to Monte Video, was also burned by the same steamer about the same place. Both crews were put on board the Hamburg schooner *Widoo* and have arrived here. Some days previous to the detention of the *George Griswold* the *Georgia* took the American ship *Dictator*, bound from Liverpool to Hong Kong with a cargo of coal. The English ship *Ccnagona* was boarded by a boat from the *Georgia* on the 11th; the officers examined the Englishman's papers, asked the number and cargoes of vessels sailing from New-York to Brazil and let him go."

Pernambuco papers of the 12th state that the *Florida* has taken possession of the Roca Islands, a small group of desert rocks, near the island of Fernando Norrona, as her base of operations. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has published stringent regulations as to the future exclusion of the Confederate cruisers from Brazilian ports, except in real cases of stress of weather or legitimate repairs.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* furnishes the following extract from a letter written by Capt. Ginn, of the *Jabez Snow*, under date of Rio Janeiro, June 17:

"The capture took place on the 29th of May, in lat. about 40° 30' S., and lon. about 34° W. After plundering the ship of everything that excited their cupidity, the officers and crew of the *Alabama* set fire to her. I was a prisoner on board the *Alabama* six days, when I was paroled and sent on board the Hanoverian brig *Widoo*, from London for Rio, where we arrived on the 12th inst. I have lost everything but one trunk filled with clothes. * * *

When the ship, with her sails and rigging, was enveloped in flames, presenting a sublime spectacle, I stood in the midst of the officers on the quarter deck, where I could witness the expression of every feeling elicited by the scene. The only man that exhibited any feelings of satisfaction was Semmes. He regretted that he had not an artist to portray the scene in all its beauty. The families of many of the crew of the *Alabama* are receiving half-monthly orders, paid by Fraser, Trenholm & Co., in Liverpool."

The Times on Confederate Prospects in the North.

The *Times* of July 23, in a leader, contends that Lee has suffered no decisive repulse, and supports its views as follows: "Gen. Lee's forces," it says, "marched from the scene of battle by a road to the left of the Federal position, and the day after the engagement they were unmolested at Emmettsburgh, a place so far on this road that they must have been almost in the rear of the Federal army. Thence he has been for ten days moving all his trains, his wounded, his supplies, and, no doubt, an immense mass of booty quietly toward the Potomac, and all accounts seem to agree that he has succeeded in passing them over to Virginia unmolested. It may be intended that his army should follow, but his movements show no sign of the confusion inseparable from a retreat in the face of a victorious enemy. His troops are described as steadily preparing for another battle somewhere near the old ground of last year's struggle with McClellan, and we are informed that none of them have yet crossed the river; on the contrary, it is said he has received heavy reinforcements from Gen. Beauregard's army. Lee's position is such that his retreat to Virginia in a case of necessity is secure unless the Federals can detail a sufficient force to operate on his communications South of the Potomac. His rear communications at a short distance from the river are at Williamsport, the point at which he crossed, and where his wounded and supplies have been passing over during the last few days. In the battle which appears to be impending, Gen. Meade is attacking a position which a larger army than his own has selected at his own pleasure, and the result of the struggle must be extremely critical. It may end like so many others, in a drawn battle, but defeat to either army would be dangerous if not ruinous.

As to the question of peace, the *Times* remarks that if the North can only obtain recruits at the cannon's mouth, it is time indeed to discuss peace in the Cabinet.

The Surrender of Vicksburgh.

Questions have been raised in England as to the authenticity of the statement that Vicksburgh had surrendered, and doubts upon the subject had become so strong that large numbers of people refused to believe the statement. Its confirmation was anxiously awaited by the next steamer.

The Hamburg Exhibition.

Correspondence of the London Star.

Hamburg, Friday, July 17.

The weather during the Exhibition week has been by no means as agreeable as the public could have wished. Frequent showers have somewhat damped the ardor of visitors, as it must be confessed that comfortable and portly gentlemen and well-dressed ladies do not find it pleasant to gaze at prize sheep or premium bulls, or even delicate machinery, in a driving rain storm. They are, however, indefatigable, and during the respites in the pluvial demonstrations resolve themselves with the utmost vivacity and alacrity into inspecting Committees of the whole.

A very curious and amusing trial of traction engines took place yesterday, some seven or eight machines competing, including those of Aveling & Porter, of Rochester, and Boydell, of Norfolk. The procession left the grounds at about 2 P. M., each engine drawing heavy weights in the shape of threshing machines, and proceeded to gambol along some of the principal boulevards of Hamburg, attracting large crowds of amazed spectators. The engines worked very favorably, one made in Berlin moving with the greatest velocity, but not being under manageable guidance.

In the machinery on the grounds England is ably represented, the well-known firms of Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, of Reading; Marshall, Sons & Co., of Gainsborough; Hornby & Sons, of Grantham; Barrows & Co., of Banbury; Thomas Green & Co., of the Smithfield Iron Works, Holburn-hill, London; and Priest & Woolnough, of Kingston-Thames, being among those who have with enterprise and liberality brought extensive mechanical apparatus to the Exhibition.

As a general rule the managers of the Exhibition are very courteous and agreeable to the exhibitors, though there are certain features of the management which appear very narrow-minded to those accustomed to the liberality of English agricultural and mechanical displays. For instance, not only do the exhibitors pay for the space they use, but they are also obliged, like the general public, to pay for their admission tickets. The show, otherwise, is hardly more than creditable to Hamburg enterprise, for it might readily be expected that a rich commercial city like this could afford to expend on such an enterprise more than the 160,000 thalers, the estimated outlay. The building and fencing were erected on contract with a carpenter for 70,000 thalers, the contractor, at the close of the Exhibition, to have for his own property and to remove at his own expense the material. Already half of the entire outlay has been returned from the sale of tickets, and yet the citizens of Hamburg are complacently, though sadly, declaring that the Exhibition does not in any way benefit the city; apparently forgetting that thousands of strangers are attracted hither, and that their mere presence and the sums they expend will have its effect, even in a great opulent place like this. The rumor, however, that the hotel proprietors, restaurateurs, and lodging-house keepers of Hamburg intend to erect a memorial on the site of the Exhibition, in monument of the present great jubilee of extraordinary and unparalleled prices, is, as I am informed by one of their number, quite untrue.

English horses attract a great share of attention, though there are on the ground few of our famed racers. Breeding mares are much sought after, and will bring high prices. The splendid bull exhibited by Mr. Thomas Barber, although it failed to win the premium it so richly deserved, has found a liberal purchaser. Mr. M'Cormick, the American reaping-machine inventor, takes the gold medal, though it was at first designed to give no gold, but four silver medals to this branch of manufacture; in which case Mr. Morgan would have received one for his English machine. An American—Campbell, of Vermont—also takes the first premium for bucks and ewes.

An admirable dog show in the vicinity, though quite distinct from the exhibition, attracts many of its visitors, and a finer collection of canine specimens has seldom been formed.

The Exhibition shows but few of the usual concomitants of such enterprises. There are none of the familiar booths and circuses and show-tents in the vicinity, though wide, grassy fields near by offer ample verge for such peripatetic displays. Some half-dozen mounted dragoons of the Hamburg army worry at intervals, by quite unnecessary charges, the few inoffensive spectators who, outside the gates, are gazing upon the flag-decorated arch: "Only this and nothing more."

The arrangements for Sunday, the 19th—the chief day—are made in view of an immense crowd. Thirteen gates will be opened, and each visitor is expected to come with just eight schillings (about sixpence) in his hand, as no tickets are sold and no change given.

The Committee are preparing the list of English prizes, which will be very numerous. The main features of the catalogue either has been or will soon be forwarded to London by telegraph.

Count Persigny and His Wife.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: "The Court has decreed the separation *a mensâ et thoro* of Count and Countess de Persigny. It is no business of mine to report scandals, and when I go to Mabille, I make a point of never seeing anybody who wishes to be invisible; and if an ex-Minister cannot manage his own "interior" life, it is no business of your correspondent's. Good-natured friends have stories of all shades, about both husband wife, and I believe it is not the first time that ladies have been found to side with Monsieur, while the gentlemen all vote *en masse* for Madame."

Communication with America.

A Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"At a meeting of the Cork Harbor Commissioners, on Wednesday, July 15, a subject was introduced which in this point of view demands immediate attention. The *Scotia*, the largest steamer of the Cunard line, after a rapid passage from New-York, arrived off the old Head of Kinsale on the Thursday previous. Her course was then checked by a dense fog, and nearly twenty-four hours was stated to have occurred between the arrival at that point and the landing of the mails. A representation was made by Messrs. D. and C. McIver to the Harbor Commissioners, on behalf of the Cunard Company, asserting that the chief cause of detention was a sunken danger called Dance Rock, about seven miles to the southwest of Roche's Point. Capt. O'Brien, the Harbor-master, informed the Board that the rock is at present only marked by a buoy, which in foggy weather is quite undiscernible. But for this obstacle there would be no difficulty in fetching the entrance with no other guidance than soundings, even in a fog. While it remains no large vessels can venture to approach in thick weather. The Harbor-master urged that a lightship should be placed upon the spot, or that the rock, which is only twelve yards long, and has only eleven feet of water on it at low tide, should be blown up. From the discussion which ensued it appears that the rock is outside the jurisdiction of the Cork Harbor Commissioners, and that when it was mooted on a former occasion the Board had applied to the Admiralty, by whom they were referred to the Ballast Board, but no notice has been taken of their communication, though the latter body had recognized the site of the rock as being within their jurisdiction by having placed a buoy upon it. A Committee was formed to take action in the matter, the urgency of which must be admitted by every one."

The Cork *Examiner*, of July 23, says:

"The Grand Jury yesterday passed two very important resolutions. The first was agreeing to a proposal from Mr. Reuter to erect and maintain a line of telegraphic communication from Cork to Crookhaven and Cape Clear, in order to meet the steamers and obtain the American mails some hours earlier than at present. The other was a resolution in favor of establishing telegraphic communications between the different coast guard stations along our seaboard, so that immediate information of any unusual occurrence could be instantly furnished to the authorities."

The Inscription on the Monument of the Prince Consort.

A CRITICISM BY MR. SPURGEON.

From the London Herald, July 22.

On Sunday last, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, in the most emphatic and eloquent terms, expressed the coincidence of his opinions with those of Rev. Dr. Candlish, relative to the inscription lately placed over the Memorial to the Prince Consort. He observed that the ministers of Christ were on all occasions bound under the most solemn obligations to stand manfully by the truths of the Gospel, and firmly to maintain the essentials of Christianity, even in the face of those sitting in high places. He, therefore, held with Dr. Candlish in his late noble stand against an inscription which was, beyond all question of doubt, of Romish origin. The late Prince would, he believed, have utterly repudiated such an inscription had he been alive, for the great and good Prince was a Christian and a Protestant in every sense of the word. It was recorded of him by Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel that his last words, upon his death-bed, were:

"Nothing in my hands I bring;
Only to the Cross I cling."

It was contrary to the views which His Royal Highness had invariably entertained, that in the face of the whole Christian public a Romish inscription should be placed prominently before the eyes of the public; and he (Mr. Spurgeon) regretted to observe that, instead of finding Dr. Candlish lauded for the distinguished and honorable part he had taken in standing by the truths of the Gospel, a howl of indignation should have been set up against that eminent minister of Christ for the denunciation of this Romish inscription, which he had had the manliness and honesty to make. Where, he asked, was the boldness of Luther, the fire of Knox, the spirit of the early Reformers? Had the timidity of Erasmus again descended upon the Church, that she must allow Romanism to be publicly proclaimed over the the Prince's grave with impunity?

A Curious Scene in the House of Lords.

From the Court Journal.

The honorable and learned member for Westminster, Sir De Lacy Evans, who has fought many brilliant battles in Spain, and who invaded the Crimea without loss of life or limb, measured his full length on the floor of the House of Commons, the other evening, in a very distressing and undignified manner. The honorable and gallant gentleman was passing in front of the Treasury Bench, when his spurs got entangled, some way or other, in the long legs of the Right Honorable F. Peel, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and the result was that he lost his balance and sprawled over the feet of the whole Cabinet! Lord Palmerston most fortunately managed to get his legs out of the way in time, and escaped disaster, but Mr. Milner Gibson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were sadly spurred, although they good-naturedly picked up the member for Westminster and set him upright. Mr. Frederick Peel rubbed his shins, as well he might—an operation which occasioned no small amount of amusement to the occupants of the Treasury Bench opposite. For the future, it is clear that Sir De Lacy must either abandon the use of spurs in the House of Commons, or Mr. Frederick Peel must keep his legs out of the way. The former, we need scarcely say, is far more easy of accomplishment than the latter.

The Life of Cæsar and the Late Emperor Napoleon.

The following is given by a correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*: "The incident I am about to relate occurred at the commencement of the reign of Louis Phillipe. The Ex-Queen Caroline of Naples had come to Paris to see the King, and support personally some claims on the French Government. At that period the writer of this letter was in possession of a large number of documents referring to the history of the Bonaparte family. It is well known that when Kings Joseph and Louis died, a large part of their correspondence was offered for public sale. I purchased a considerable portion of it; and I had especially obtained possession of a correspondence between Lucien, his brothers, and one of his secretaries of the name of Camp, during the years 1814 and 1815. Baron De Menneval, formerly private secretary to Napoleon I., with whom I was intimate, knew of my hobby as a collector, and I had shown him several letters of historical interest, which proved, I may mention, *en passant*, that harmony had not always reigned amongst the members of the Imperial family. M. De Menneval spoke of this correspondence to Queen Caroline, who expressed a wish to see me, and made inquiries respecting the letters. I had the honor of several interviews with her on the subject. The Princess asked me to dispose of the letters to her, to which she said she attached a great value. 'I understand,' I replied, 'the family interest which causes you to desire to obtain possession of them. I certainly was not disposed to part with them, nevertheless I take a pleasure in offering them to you if you will give me in exchange a letter of your brother Napoleon I.' 'I have something better than that to give you,' she said. 'My brother's letters are at Milan, but here are eight small volumes of great value, which I beg you to accept.' This was a copy of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, in eight duodecimo volumes, bound in calf, and their dilapidated state showed the constant use which had been made of them. They had in fact been made use of by Napoleon during his stay at St. Helena, and almost every page was covered with notes written by the Emperor's hand; in certain parts the text was positively hidden by the manuscript notes of the august commentator. I looked upon these volumes as of a value far superior to that of my letters, and I had the want of tact to display my eagerness to possess them. Two days after I took the documents to Queen Caroline to make the exchange agreed upon, and she now offered me only the four first volumes of the work. I rejected this offer with warmth, for to divide such a valuable work I looked upon as a literary crime. 'No,' I said, 'I must have the whole or nothing.' And I had nothing, for the Princess hesitated a long time, returned to Italy, and died shortly after. What has become of these little volumes, which would certainly be of great assistance to Napoleon III.? Is he aware of their existence? I cannot say, but I have thought it right to publish this recollection to call attention to a literary curiosity of such importance."

The Polish National Government.

The following are the two most recent instances recorded of the mysteriousness and power of the Polish National Government:

"If any one," says the *Presse* of Vienna, "has need of a passport to some foreign country to serve him as a safeguard against the insurgents whom he might meet on his journey, all he need do is to write his name, his place of residence, and the reason of his absence, on a piece of folded paper and let it drop in some public place. He may be certain that the paper will by some inexplicable means reach the hands of the competent authority, and that within the space of twenty-four hours, or at most forty-eight, he will receive the required paper."

The other instance is recorded as follows in a letter from Breslau:

"The Grand Duke has of late regularly received with his parcels of foreign newspapers the secret journals of the Insurrectionary Government. How the latter papers ever got into the parcels no amount of search was able to explain. Once on opening his usual budget of papers from abroad, and finding as usual the revolutionary prints in the folds of the other papers, he exclaimed that he should like to see the members of this mysterious National Government. A few days after, as the story goes, he received in the parcel a note in which it was stated that his wish had been heard of and had been gratified. He would herewith receive a photograph of all the members of the Polish Government. The only point remarkable about this photograph was that it presented a view of the arch-conspirators taken from behind!"

A Collision.

A collision had taken place off Malaga, between an English and a French frigate. Both vessels are said to have been sunk, and one English sailor and five French sailors only are reported saved.

Miscellaneous Items.

—The marriage of Prince Nicholas Petrowich, eldest of the House of Oldenburg, has produced a great sensation at St. Petersburgh. The ceremony took place with the greatest secrecy. The Prince, who is only twenty-three years of age, and Colonel of a Russian regiment of hussars in garrison at Chartow, decided on the marriage without consulting any one, and the wedding took place at a small village, in presence of only two officers of his regiment. He then proceeded to Odessa on a leave of absence which he had previously obtained, and thence to Germany, to present his young wife to his family. The Emperor Alexander was not pleased with this conduct of the Prince.

—On Friday afternoon, as Lord Aveland's carriage was driving through St. James' Park, just before it came to Stafford House, the axletree broke, and the wheel coming off, the horses took fright, and overpowering the coachman, came in collision with Sir Cresswell Cresswell, and knocked him off his horse, while on his way home from the Court of Divorce. The learned Judge was immediately assisted by the bystanders, and fortunately he sustained no material injury beyond bruising his knee. He was at once placed in a cab and conveyed home.

—The people of Belfast intend to erect a stately clock tower as the local memorial to Prince Albert. At a meeting of the subscribers, held on Monday, it was decided to vigorously proceed with the scheme. £1,600 had been subscribed, and the corporation have agreed to present the clock.

—A marriage is arranged and will take place shortly before Viscount Daugan, eldest son of the Earl and Countess Cowley and Miss Gwendoline Williams, a second daughter of Col. Thomas Peers Williams, M. P.

—The French Academy has declared that it will not bestow the annual prize of 20,000 francs for the greatest literary production of the year, as no work has appeared which could justify the Academy in the bestowal of such a mark of distinction.

—At Antwerp, this year, the chimes play regularly at even a *pot-pourri* of melodies from Verdi's "Lombardi" or "Jerusalem," for the opera is known by both names, while the half hours are signaled by a strain from Gounod's "Faust."

—A Prince, of foreign extraction of course, has been adjudicated a bankrupt in London. His title and names are Prince Emmanuel Charles Louis De Godoy, and he is a relative of the once famous Godoy, of Spain, Prince of Peace.

—Uneasiness has been occasioned in Rome by reports of the ill-health of Queen Marie of Naples. It appears that a chest complaint has manifested itself, and that the malady has already made some progress.

—Herr Ferdinand Hiller's opera of "Die Katakomben" was to have been performed in Hanover on the King's birthday, but its production is unavoidably postponed till next season.

—Mlle. Adelina Patti has been engaged to give one performance, about the 21st of August, in Mannheim. She has herself selected the part of *Amina* in "La Sonnambula."

—The *Gazette des Etrangers* states that Mme. Saqui has again applied for authorisation to resume her public exercise as rope dancer, but that it has been refused in consequence of her age—eighty-six.

—As a supplement to Humboldt's "*Cosmos*," a "Correspondence between Humboldt and Heinrich Berghans in the years 1852–58" is announced.

— A premature announcement of the death of Lord Clyde had been made in some of the English journals. His Lordship was actually improving.

— Leotard, the trapeze performer, is now at Madrid, where he is to give representations at the Prince Alfonso Circus.

—M. Thiers was recently received by the King of Bavaria.

— Viscount Palmerston has thrown off all traces of the gout.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recorder Hoffman on the Riots—Charge to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

At the opening of this Court yesterday morning, the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors for the August term:

Hugh Auchincloss, Foreman.

Marshall B. Blake,
C. E. L. Brinkerhoff,
Jacob H. Groesbeck,
James M. Cross,
Geo. H. Franklin,
Geo. W. Weed,

James D. Smith,
Wm. T. Beer,
Joseph Leggett,
Fred. G. Foster,
James Little,
Jas. H. Roome,
Samuel Reeve.

James M. Taylor,
Saml. J. Berry,
Wm. Y. Clark,
Rush Patterson,
Herman Sturn,
Anthony Wallack.

This being the first term of the Court held since the late riots, it was expected that they would form the principal topic of the Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury, and such proved to be the case. The Recorder's charge was a very able and well-considered production, and was listened to with profound attention by the Grand Jury and by the spectators in Court. He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The solemn and impressive oath which has just been administered to you indicates concisely and clearly the duties which the law devolves upon you, and the manner and spirit in which you are expected to discharge them. I trust each one of you fully appreciates the responsibility of his position, never greater than at the present time, and I ask your careful attention to a few suggestions which, in obedience to the requirements of the law, as well as the necessities of the occasion, I feel bound to make.

When you retire to the Grand Jury room your first duty will be to perfect your organization by the selection of one of your number as Clerk, whose duty it will be to keep a brief record of all your proceedings. Having done this, you will proceed promptly and industriously to investigate all cases of crime which have occurred within the jurisdiction of this Court, and which may be brought to your knowledge. It is made my duty by law to call your attention especially to all offences against the excise and usury laws—the laws passed to preserve the purity of elections—the laws forbidding lotteries and the taking of illegal fees by public officers, and the law passed in 1860 to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon steamboats and other vessels.

It is also my duty to inform you that it is a misdemeanor for any grand juror or officer of the Court to disclose the fact of an indictment having been found for felony against any person not in actual confinement, until such person shall be arrested.

In a great City like this, gentlemen, crime always abounds, and criminals of every grade and degree are always to be found. With the exception of several minor offences, no crime can be punished, no criminal can be brought to justice and to judgment without the preliminary action of the Grand Jury. You stand between the prisoner and the State, and it is for you to see that impartial justice is done to each.

The Court opens this month, gentlemen, with an unusually large calendar. For a short period succeeding the commencement of the present war the number of crimes committed in this City was very materially diminished—the prisons were less crowded and the business of this Court was less burdensome than usual. This state of things was attributable to various causes; but it was manifest to my mind that it would be but temporary. So it has been. For some months past crime has been on the increase—offences against the persons and offences against property rivaling each other in frequency. Beyond all this, a general spirit of lawlessness has been spreading through the community. One of the worst signs of the times has been the prevalent disregard of and want of respect for the laws and the lawfully-constituted authorities. Dangerous men—dangerous because powerful and influential—have by example and precept taught the people to disregard and disobey constitutional and legal obligations, and, sometimes upon one pretext and sometimes upon another, have countenanced (if they have not counseled) disobedience and resistance. They have aimed their shafts not only at legislative enactments and constitutional provisions but at the officers of the law—the judges of the land, and the decisions of the courts.

As in time of war every man becomes a military critic, and sits in judgment upon the operations of our army and the plans of a campaign, so every one has become an expounder of the Constitution and the laws, and assumes to sit in judgment upon the judicial tribunals of the State and nation.

The people have become accustomed to look upon constitutions and laws and authorities as less sacred than in earlier days they had been taught to believe they were. The pulpit and press, the political platform and Senate Chamber, the social circle, and perhaps even sometimes the Courts themselves, have been the schools in which these pernicious lessons have been taught.

Manifestations of popular violence, sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another, sometimes against men of one set of opinions and sometimes against those of another, have from time to time occurred in this city and elsewhere. When applauded they have been applauded loudly; when condemned they have been condemned feebly. Now one set of partisans and now another have spoken of them as "just outbreaks of popular indignation" or "patriotic uprisings of the people."

Conservative and prudent men have watched the growth of this evil with alarm, and foreseen and dreaded the harvest. They saw that it was in violation of and in hostility to the fundamental principles upon which all government and all society rests. They have sought to remind those in authority, and those having influence, that it was their solemn duty to inspire the people with respect for all law, by never deviating from it themselves; and to make the people understand that obedience to law was the first duty of the citizen. They have proclaimed that, as there was no safety for the nation except in a faithful adherence to the Constitution, so there was no security for the people but in unbending respect for and obedience to the laws and the authorities of the land. Warning the legislative power of the State and nation against the enactment of unconstitutional laws, they have insisted and ever will insist that the Courts and not the people are to sit in judgment upon the constitutionality of an act, and that, until declared by the Courts to be unconstitutional, resistance to it by force and violence is criminal.

These warnings have not been heeded. The evil teachings of misguided and wicked men have not been without their effect. They have taken deep root in the popular mind. Infidelity to constitutional and legal obligations has produced its brood of evils. This infidelity and the false teachings and examples of partisans of various sects and parties—aided as they have been by causes and elements which are always actively at work in times of war and civil convulsions—urged on by the spirit of lawlessness which they have created, have recently produced in this City an outbreak which resulted in violence and enormities without a parallel in the history of the country. The immediate cause of this was opposition to the enforcement of the conscription law; but this cause would have been wholly inadequate to the result if the poison of constitutional and loyal infidelity and of false teaching and pernicious example had not been infused into the popular mind.

The outbreak was fearful, its results dreadful. Whatever may have been the causes, and whoever may have been responsible for the terrible consequences, one thing is certain, the plea of resistance to the draft affords no justification or excuse, and it is the duty of every public officer and private citizen to labor with all his strength to bring to justice and to judgment the men who have violated all law, outraged all decency and trampled upon all rights.

It is very clear that the mob, originating as it did, with the single object of resisting the draft, soon came under the control of ruffians and outlaws. Those who first participated in it probably did not contemplate the results which followed. Yet they were inevitable. The elements of every mob, no matter what may be its original object or design, are anarchy and ruin; and the one which has so lately disgraced this City has given evidence of this by putting in peril the lives and property of innocent people, by burning orphan asylums, burning and plundering private residences, sacking stores and warehouses, robbing citizens upon the public streets, and committing murders too horrible to record. Can the plea of resistance to the draft afford any excuse for such enormities as these? Do not those who entered upon those scenes of violence, with no other object than to destroy enrollments and delay the execution of a law to the provisions of which they were opposed, shudder at the results which they have been instrumental in producing? Can one honest man be found in this community who, after the experience of the last few weeks, does not in his heart condemn, this day, the whole theory of violent resistance to law? Does not every man in this great City—high or low, rich or poor—this day realize with ten times more force than ever before, that his appeal should be to the Courts, not to violence; that there is no safety for the citizen or the State but in a rigid obedience to the laws, in a profound respect for the constituted authorities of the land, and in a determined maintenance and preservation of order and public peace, at all times, under all circumstances and at all hazards, and that without all these there is no security for home or family, property or life?

You must pardon me, gentlemen, for detaining you so long. I have made these suggestions with a definite object and purpose. I trust they may not be wholly without effect. Whatever we may be able to do as individuals in allaying popular irritation and in removing or counteracting, as far as it may be just and proper, the causes which produce it, let us unite in doing with all the ability we possess. We stand here, however, to-day, not as individuals, but as public officers charged with grave responsibilities. Let us not shrink from them. Let us remember that we are not partisans, but sworn officers of the law, determined at all hazards to enforce law and preserve order, to protect the innocent and punish the guilty. It is our duty to teach all men that those who burn asylums and houses and stores are guilty of arson, and shall be punished for that offence; that those who plunder and appropriate to themselves other men's goods, upon the highways or elsewhere, with or without violence, as the case may be, become subject to and will suffer the penalties affixed to the crime of robbery and larceny; that a rioter is an enemy of society and an offender against the law, *and that the punishment for murder is death.*

Doing this, we shall be discharging our public duties; failing to do it, we shall be false to our consciences and our oaths.

Gentlemen, the prisons are full of persons charged with crime. I call upon you to examine every case, fearlessly, fairly and impartially; let no prejudice or passion influence you; deal honestly, do justly. Be especially cautious in considering evidence of identity—upon this point mistakes may easily be made. Every man is presumed innocent until proved guilty. In our determination to do prompt and speedy justice, let us earnestly strive that no injustice shall be done. However excited and violent others may be, we must be cool and careful. Let us bring no disrespect upon the law or the Courts by either too much or too little zeal. In maintaining law let us not trample upon it; in sustaining justice let us not violate it.

When you have presented to this Court indictments against those whom you believe to be guilty, they shall be brought to a speedy trial before a petit jury, and if convicted, shall be promptly sentenced to suffer the penalties of the law.

In conclusion, let me say we have no time to lie idle. Every consideration demands that all of us should work diligently. The press of business is great. I must urge upon you to remain in session as many hours each day as the District-Attorney may desire. Personal convenience must yield to public necessity, and public necessity demands of you, and of me, and of every officer of the Court, untiring labor and devotion. Let us, therefore, labor diligently, each in his proper sphere, striving to do all he can toward preserving the public peace, restoring the public confidence, and meting out prompt and speedy justice to all offenders against the laws.

After being out about two hours, the Grand Jury came into Court with indictments against thirteen persons, all of whom were arrested for crimes committed during the riots. The prisoners were brought up from the Tombs, and arraigned before the Court. They all pleaded not guilty, and their trials were fixed for an early date.

The following are the names of the prisoners arraigned:

Dennis Carey and Mark J. Silver, for murder, in killing and hanging a negro in Twenty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue.

Michael Doyle and John Connery, for robbery in the first degree.

Wm. Watson, Joseph Marshall, Patrick Sheron and John Hagan, for robbery in the first degree.

Charles Spencer and John Riley, for burglary in the third degree.

Theodore Arnold and Thomas Cooney, for grand larceny from the Bull's Head Hotel.

Patrick Coleman, for grand larceny from Brooks' clothing store.

Michael Leary and Dennis Walsh, for grand larceny from James S. Gibbons, whose house was robbed and burnt.

Mary Kennedy, for grand larceny from the same party.

F. X. Crawley and Thomas Cooney, for riot.

The prisoners were a hard-looking set of customers, and many of them had received bruises about the head and face. The case of Sheron and Hagan, for highway robbery, will be the first tried this morning.

The Court adjourned to 10 A. M., to-day.

Additional Claims for Damages.

The following additional claims for damages done by the late mob, were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

G. Weiss, No. 6 Albany-st.	$65 25
Robert Campbell, No. 528 10th-av.	2,223 76
Alexander Wokatsch, No. 679 3d-av.	645 00
Eliza Wilson, Colored Orphan Asylum	355 00
Eliza A. Prall, No. 1,190 Broadway	373 00
Elizabeth Claus, No. 86 Greenwich-st.	200 00
Charles Engel, No. 86 Greenwich-st.	1,801 00
Hannah M. Prall, No. 1,190 Broadway	429 00
Joanna H. Prall, No. 1,190 Broadway	432 00
Samuel J. Scottron, No. 5 Catharine-st.	816 32
Charles Weldon, No. 115 West 27th-st., colored	445 25
David Thomson, E. 21st-st. and 2d-av.	22 57
Wm. E. Wheaton, 44th-st. and Madison-av.	171 75
Herman Degleon, No. 679 3d-av.	1,070 00
Cath. H. Prall, No. 1,190 Broadway	272 00
St. George's Church, No. 283 Avenue B	100 00
Jacob Heppock, 2d-av. and 22d-st.	419 65
Isaac Brown, 92d-st., near 3d-av.	145 00
Mary Olwell, loss of arm	500 00
Edward Corfield, No. 528 10th-av.	864 75
John Wokatsch, No. 679 3d-av.	316 00
Richard Wokatsch, No. 679 3d-av.	41 50
Chas. B. Stockwell, No. 22 West 29th-st.	1,610 50
Wm. H. Birchard, Allerton's Hotel	55 00
John Farrell, 40th-st and 2d-av.	71 00
Julia Bush, Colored Orphan Asylum	289 00
Erastus Brainard, Jr., Lexington-av. and 45th-st.	960 00
Minna Frank, No. 679 3d-av.	918 50
Jacob Frank, No. 679 3d-av.	250 00
Robert Lennox, 3d-av. and 86th-st.	672 90
Mary A. Craw, No. 92 West 34th-st.	330 25
Rebecca Reubins, 3d-av. and 126th-st.	1,485 35
Weehawken Ferry Company	7,447 00
T. A. Gill, No. 159 Greenwich-st.	870 00
E. D. Grieff, No. 92 Front-st., loss of property	236 00
James Harper, No. 533 3d-av.	345 00
Henry Frank, No. 679 3d-av.	2,729 95
Joseph Warren, No. 791 2d-av.	355 08
Thomas W. Kelly, No. 553 2d-av.	201 12
Julia Crawford, No. 249 West 26th-st.	46 37
Mary Ann Pinkerton, No. 425 Grand-st.	9,765 00
Jane Frank, No. 679 3d-av.	537 00
John B. Miller, 86th-st. and 3d-av.	3,100 00
Justus Palmer, robbed and beaten	454 50
F. D. Newburys, 2d-av. and 22d-st.	365 15
Jane Franklin, No. 246 7th-av.	204 75
Maria Frazer, No. 99 West 33d-st.	330 63
W. Wells, No. 191 Broadway, robbed	374 37
Philip Frank, No. 679 3d-av.	2,343 20
Wm. Irving, 2d-av. and 22d-st.	492 40
Union Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance	239 25
W. A. Morand, No. 427 Grand-st.	306 25
Jane Leslie, Broadway and 29th-st.	200 00
H. G. Bailey, No. 19 West 28th-st.	453 00
G. G. Stouter, Harlem	219 50
W. C. Barr, No. 344 2d-av.	632 20
Thos. Shanley, Harlem	110 00
Thos L. Disbrow, New-Rochelle	1,284 26
Mary Costello, No. 97 West 33d-st.	279 00
Francis De Lilly and others, No. 97 West 33d-st.	447 00
P. T. Trarshagen, Harlem	273 86
John Hays, 32d-st.	2,500 00
Alex. E. Orr, destruction of grain elevator	35,000 00
Henry A. Lindman, 130 Liberty-st.	422 50

The following are additional claims by colored people:

Baker E. Hall, No 114 West Broadway	$135 00
Peter Robertson, No. 27 Broome-st.	48 00
Catharine Van Martyr, No. 41 Thomas-st.	120 00
Susan Thomas, West 29th-st., near 6th-av.	25 00
Samuel Bogart, 36th-st., near 8th-av.	75 00
Wm. H. Elbert, 28th-st., near 10th-av.	235 00
Israel Balentine, No. 118 West 19th-st.	40 00
L. F. Ludlow, Avenue A and 118th-st.	160 00
Wm. H. and Eliza Haight, Leonard-st.	50 00
Sarah Trimmer, No. 101 West 18th-st.	55 00
Sarah Ann Easely, No. 35 Cannon-st.	20 00
Elizabeth Green, No. 95 West 32d-st.	260 00
Elizabeth Dixon, No. 27 Leonard-st.	125 00
Eliza Jane Tappen, No. 40 Ridge-st.	70 00
Hester Teigle, No. 45 Pitt-st.	115 00
Margaret Bush, No. 9 York-st.	32 00
Lucinda Robinson, No. 13 York-st.	182 00
Alsen Van Martyr, No 41 Thomas-st.	40 00
Julia Rich, No. 27 Leonard-st.	50 00
Robert Wells, No. 116 East 29th-st.	150 00
Samuel P. Simmons, No. 69 Sullivan-st.	209 00
Eliza Brown, No. 95 West 32d-st.	125 00
Sarah Crawford, 5th-av. and 43d-st.	250 00
L. M. Clarke, Colored Orphan Asylum	200 00
Elizabeth Johnson, No. 40 Thomas-st.	175 00
Emily L. Robinson, No. 222 West 26th-st.	135 00
Elmira Deboise, No. 95 West 30th-st.	160 00
Stephen Benson, No. 74 Roosevelt-st.	205 00
Daniel Townsend, No. 40 Ridge-st.	150 00
Margaret Emery, No. 113 West 27th-st.	142 25
Thomas F. Barnswell, No. 56 New-Chambers-st.	600 00
Francis Day, No. 99 West 33d-st.	250 00
Geo. Rogers, No. 95 West 32d-st.	201 00
Mary Wilson, No. 113 West 27th-st.	251 11
Henry Harden, 29th-st.	255 00
Julia Bond, No. 35 5th-st.	125 00
Susan Styles, No. 113 West 27th-st.	200 00
Joseph Simmons, No. 273 West 28th-st.	371 00
Elizabeth Clift, No. 95 West 32d-st.	49 00
Elizabeth Cisco, No. 95 West 18th-st.	200 00
Caroline Smith, No. 95 West 32d-st.	250 00
George Gurnsey, No. 113 West 27th-st.	305 00
Gelecha A. Cox, No. 128 Mott-st.	500 00
Margaret Jackson, 28th-st and 7th-av.	300 00
Georgiana Anderson, No. 345 West 26th-st.	350 00
Adaline Cane, 7th-av. and 52d-st.	225 00
Anna Jasper, No. 19 Mulberry-st.	220 30
Ann M. Watson, No. 112 West 33d-st.	115 00
Emily Bell, No. 94 West 28th-st.	156 00
Robert Tappen, No. 40 Ridge-st.	300 00

There are about twenty extra claims from $10 to $50. Altogether, nine hundred claims have been filed.

Sun-Stroke Cases—Deaths, &c.

James Grant, of No. 64 Mulberry-street, was sun-struck, and subsequently died in the New-York Hospital.

Thomas Welsh, a native of Ireland, 60 years of age, who lived in Frankfort-street, died from the effects of the heat.

James Donohue, 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland, died suddenly at No. 25 Batavia-street.

James Crosby died suddenly at No. 73 James-street. He was 28 years of age.

A woman named Brown called at the house No. 254 East Fifteenth-street, and, falling on the floor, expired soon afterward. Her remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Alice Donovan, an Irish woman, 50 years of age, died suddenly at No. 108 Bayard-street, while carrying a pail of water up stairs.

Bridget Smith died suddenly at No. 75 Mulberry-street. She was 35 years of age, and born in Ireland.

Daniel O'Neil, an Irish laborer, 23 years of age, died suddenly at No. 6 Mission-place. He was a man of intemperate habits.

Thomas French, a man 56 years of age, was found lying dead on the floor of his room at No. 4 Mission-place. He was in the habit of drinking to excess.

Michael Lynch, a discharged soldier of the Thirty-seventh regiment N. Y. V., was overpowered by the heat corner of Peck-slip and Water-street; he was conveyed to his residence, No. 22 Mulberry-street.

Thomas Murphy, who lived at No. 112 Rivington-street, was sun-struck and fell on the pavement corner of Grand and Chrystie streets; he was taken home.

An unknown man was drowned in the dock, foot of Sixteenth-street East River, early yesterday morning. He stripped to bathe, and jumping off the pier was not seen afterward. His clothes were conveyed to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house for identification, where they can be seen by applying to Capt. Mount.

A man, whose name is unknown, came across the East River in one of the Houston-street ferry-boats, and while leaving the ferry-house was overpowered by the heat and fell to the pavement. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a state of insensibility.

A street-sweeper, named Patrick McGowan, was sun-struck corner of Hubert and Hudson streets; he was taken to his residence, No. 162 Church-street.

Thomas McCarty was overcome with the heat in Canal-street and taken home; he is a carman.

A woman named Mary Lynch, residing at No. 141 Reade-street, died suddenly on the landing of house No. 147 Reade-street. The remains were conveyed to the Third Ward Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

Nicholas Livings, aged 27 years, born in the United States, late a messenger in the Provost-Marshal's office corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, was found dead in the office, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by Mr. Charles G. Stone, one of the Deputies.

Richard Quick, a driver for Mr. Thomas Ward, was sun-struck, and dropped dead in the presence of his employer, at No. 116 Franklin-street.

John Callahan, an Irish laborer, 45 years of age, of No. 67 Oliver-street, was sun-struck foot of Grand-street, East River, and died while on the way to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house. While conveying the remains to the Station Officer Colman was set upon in Broome-street, near Goerck, by some ruffians, and the dead body wrested from him. Sergeant Woodward, hearing of the affair, hastened to the place, and found that the remains had been removed to No. 27 Broome-street. James Peppers, the ringleader in the assault, was arrested and committed to answer.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. James G. Pattevus, who lived at No. 137 Eleventh-street, accidentally fell from the second-story window to the pavement and was so badly injured that he died soon afterward. Mr. P. was 60 years of age.

Mr. Edward Palbin, of No. 713 Broadway, died suddenly from causes unknown. He was 29 years of age, and born in England.

Patrick Peckingham, 35 years of age, and born in Ireland, was found lying insensible on the walk in Market-street, near Cherry. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Peckingham lives at No. 268 Avenue A.

Michael Lobey, 23 years of age, and born in Ireland, was found sun-struck; he was taken home.

John Baker was found at No. 140 Cherry-street, overcome by the heat. He was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital.

James Hendrick was sun-struck and conveyed to his residence, No. 20 Hester-street.

Wm. Dougherty, a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, died suddenly at No. 55 Rutgers-street, from the effects of the heat.

Thomas Kiernan, a member of the Thirteenth New-York cavalry, while bathing at the foot of Seventieth-street, E. R., was accidentally drowned. The body was not recovered.

Coroner Ranney yesterday held inquests on the following-named persons, who had been sun-struck:

Robert Portous, No. 137 West 11th-st., aged 65 years, born in Scotland.

James McKinley, No. 176 West 41st-st., aged 32 years, born in New-York.

Henry Strinley, No. 196 West 21st-st., aged 40 years, born in Germany.

Mathew McElroy, No. 141 West 29th-st., aged 34 years, born in Ireland.

Michael Livings, No. 271 Broadway, aged 27 years.

Wm. Faulkner, No. 184 West 50th-st., aged 40 years, born in Ireland.

Margaret Murphy, Bellevue Hospital, aged 27 years, born in Ireland.

Philip Attmann, No. 401 East 7th-st., aged 70 years, born in Germany.

Mary Lynch, No. 147 Reade-st., aged 60 years, born in Ireland.

Unknown woman, Bellevue Hospital, aged 30 years, born in Ireland.

Joseph Menkeehoff, No. 99 West 31st-st., aged 30 years, born in Germany.

Patrick Winn, No. 367 West 26th-st., aged 35 years, born in Ireland.

THE FOLLOWING CASES WERE HELD BY CORONER NAUMANN.

Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Place of Business.
James Lees	31	England	9 Vandewater-st.
Thomas Walsh	65	Ireland	60 Frankfort-st.
John Baley	31	Ireland	20 Dover-st.
Catharine ——	25	Ireland	74 Wall-st.
Mary Gallagher	43	Ireland	40 Roosevelt-st.
Koyer Oltmans	35	Germany	94 Greenwich-st.
Robert Mokiller	40	Scotland	21 Spruce-st.
W. Russell			364 Madison-st.
Catharine Eagleston			216 East 14th-st.
Mary Lynn			133 Cannon-st.
Anna Wakeman			38 Washington-st.
Patrick Ward			115 Mott-st.
Jeremiah Curran			19 Chrystie-st.
Wm. Winters			84 Bedford-st.
James Crosby			73 James-st.
James Donohue			25 Batavia-st.
Dan O'Neil			6 Mission-place.
Bridget Smith			75 Mulberry-st.
Gerard Wackendorf			166 Duane-st.
Unknown man			254 East 15th-st.
Unknown man			189 Division-st.
Unknown man			87 James-st.

BY CORONER WILDEY.

Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Place of Business.
James Keating	45	Ireland	90 Laight-st.
Jas. McManns	30	Ireland	188 East 33d-st.
Catharine Eganton	32	Ireland	260 East 14th-st.
Catharine Macorth	40	Ireland	77 Ann-st.
Joseph O'Brien	—	Ireland	——
Patrick Hoar	40	Ireland	115 Mott-st.
Elenor Girkin	72	Germany	92 Chatham-st.
John McDermott	36	Ireland	421 East 16th-st.
Thomas Kane	30	Ireland	285 East 14th-st.
Thomas Fortelle	24	Ireland	113 Baxter-st.
Edward Moran	29	New-York	68 Prince-st.
Daniel Barry	—	Ireland	193 West ——.
Edward Sabin	29	England	

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—The Managers of this Society, at a recent monthly meeting held at their rooms No. 116 Nassau-street, had under consideration an unusual number of applications for Scriptures, particularly from the army and hospitals. One hospital chaplain, located in Virginia says: "We have now 1,500 patients and 17 Bibles all told. There are 21 wards, each 25 feet wide and 150 feet long, each containing as many as they can hold, and some 70 or 80 tents full beside. My object is to place in each building or ward four or five Bibles to be kept in them for the use of the patients. I have almost daily calls for the Bible. The Bible is for active service and I can employ all that you can send, I hope, with God's blessing, for good. Send certainly not less than 200 copies." Large numbers of Scriptures were applied for from Michigan to supply the 10,000 French residents in one of the cities of that State. Application was also made from the Territory of Arizona for Scriptures, mostly in Spanish, to be circulated in that far off but most interesting field. Requests from the navy-merchant service and destitute localities were presented, all of which were promptly and most cheerfully granted. In connection with the work in this country, the Managers directed that the sum of $500 should be immediately forwarded to Burmah, India, to aid in publishing and circulating the Scriptures in the Karen language; also, $500 to Rev. E. C. Lord, of Ningpo, for Chinese Scriptures.

Additional Cases of Sun-Stroke and Sudden Death.—The following additional cases of sunstroke were reported at Police Headquarters Monday evening: An unknown man, supposed to be a laborer, fell down in Broome-street, near Broadway, about 5 o'clock and expired almost immediately. Deceased was apparently 48 years of age....At 4 o'clock P. M. an unknown man was prostrated by the heat as he was coming off the ferry at Houston-street. Deceased was 60 years of age....A Mrs. Brown, while making a call at No. 254 East Fifteenth-street, expired suddenly, as is supposed, from the effects of the heat. The body was taken to Bellevue....About 4 o'clock P. M. Margaret Lyons died suddenly, from effects of the heat, at No. 133 Carmine-street....Agnes Savari died suddenly, at No. 81 Vandam-street, supposed from effects of the heat....George Darkd, residing at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway, expired suddenly in a fit....James Brady, while in a state of intoxication, fell in Lewis-street, near Grand, and severely fractured his skull. It is thought he cannot survive.

Another of the Alleged Murderers of Williams.—Capt. Dickson and Officer Jay, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, yesterday arrested William Butney, an Irishman, at a sailor's boarding-house in Morris-street, near Washington, charged with having been engaged, with others previously arrested, in the murder of the negro William Williams, in Leroy-street, early in the morning of the 14th ult. Wm. Maher and John Lynch, of No. 162 Leroy-street, and other witnesses of unimpeachable character, are ready to testify that they saw the prisoner throw a heavy paving-stone on the head of the deceased colored man while he was in the hands of the mob. The accused was committed for examination before Justice Quackenbush. Butney was a fireman on board the Government steam-transport *Belvidere*, and deserted about the 23d ult., as the steamer was nearly ready to go to sea. Recently he had shipped in the navy, and was to have left port yesterday.

The Invalid Corps.—Two companies of the Invalid Corps, numbering about two hundred men, with arms, arrived here yesterday morning from the Army of the Potomac. The Invalid Corps forming at this depot numbers now nearly seven hundred men. It is understood that the Fort Schuyler garrison will soon be sent to the field, and the requisite number of invalids take their places. The recruiting of these soldiers is in charge of Maj. Kane, who is himself unable to perform active duty; but the corps is under the direction of Assistant Provost-Marshal-General Nugent. There is reason to believe that two or three thousand invalids will be organized for the service during the Fall, in or near this City. At other points, north and west, the enlistment of the wounded and discharged soldiers will, at an early period, render the services of ablebodied men in our fortifications wholly unnecessary.

Arrested on Charge of Arson.—About six o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered at No. 26 West Houston-street, in a place known as the Santa Rosa Shades, and kept by Mrs. Fannie Krug. Officers Palmer and Young, went into the house and discovered that an attempt had been made to fire the premises in five different places on the second floor. In the rear bedroom the flames had already made some progress, but the alarm was immediately given, and the fire extinguished with some $500 damage to furniture and building. An investigation of the premises by Fire-Marshal Baker, shows that a most determined attempt had been made to burn the house. Mrs. Krug, her barkeeper and colored girl, were the only occupants of the house during the previous night. The two former were taken into custody, on suspicion of being concerned in the attempt to fire the place.

Larceny of $300 in Bank Notes.—An Irish woman named Honora Barry was arrested by Officer Ober, of the First Precinct, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a package of bank bills, on the Bowery Bank, amounting to $300, from John A. Stewart, of No. 48 Wall-street. The woman was employed in taking care of the premises at No. 48 Wall-street, and states that she found the money in the cellar. She says she disposed of it to Abraham O. Jackson, Charles H. St. John and John McIntyre, brokers, who keep at Nos. 146, 118 and 126 Chatham-street. About $5 of the money has been recovered. Justice Connolly committed the prisoner for examination.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.—Jacob Young, a German baker, 27 years of age, was arrested by Roundsman Hart, of the Tenth Precinct, on a warrant issued by Coroner Collin, charging him with having caused the death of Agnes Schoffer, late of No. 147 Chrystie-street, on the 3d day of April last. It is alleged that the prisoner beat and kicked the deceased so as to rupture her spleen, and inflicted other injuries, which caused death. After the homicide, Young fled, and sailed in the packet-ship *Hockenheimer* for Germany. He subsequently proceeded to London, and from thence to New-York, arriving here on Monday afternoon. Young was committed for trial.

Barnum's Museum.—Barnum has opened the month of August with an entirely new dramatic company, whose performances have never been surpassed at that or any other place of amusement in the City. Wilkes' attractive drama called "Rafaelle, the Reprobate," is rendered there in a style worthy of the theatre in its best days. Independent of the thousand miscellaneous attractions at Barnum's, there is no place at present open in the City where the lovers of the drama can find better entertainment, than at that popular resort. The drama is performed every afternoon and evening.

Grand Larceny.—Detective Keefe made the arrest yesterday of a man named Ulysses Ely, on charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $350, from Mr. Edward Lawler, of No. 207 Fourth-street, Jersey City. The prisoner denied his guilt in the matter when brought into Court, but Detective Keefe testifies that he admitted to him that he took the watch, and that he had left it in pledge at the pawnbroker's office of Mr. Simpson. Ely is a native of Connecticut. Justice Osborn committed him in default of $500 bail.

Death of a Soldier.—A soldier whose name is unknown, was found intoxicated in front of No. 94 Chatham-street yesterday afternoon, and conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where he died soon afterward. Coroner Collin held an inquest. He was dressed in uniform coat, dark cassimere pants and fatigue cap; he had dark brown moustache and whiskers. Deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in height and had lost an arm.

Fire in Gold-street.—At 11 o'clock Monday a fire broke out at No. 55 Gold-street, occupied on the upper floors by J. O. Smith, japanner. His stock was slightly damaged by fire, as was also that of Charles Fraibbe, keeper of a liquor store, who occupies the ground floor. The damage by water, however, is little short of $5,000. Insurance not ascertained.

Suspicion of Foul Play.—Bridget Smith, an Irish woman, died at No. 75 Mulberry-street, under circumstances which induced the belief that her death was the result of violence of her husband, Christopher Smith. Smith, as also several witnesses, are in custody awaiting the result of an investigation which is to be held before Coroner Collin.

Suicide by Taking Laudanum.—Mrs. Wadhams, who was living at No. 196 Fourth-street, while partially deranged, sent her little daughter, 9 years of age, to a drug-store in Bleecker-street for a dose of laudanum, and after getting possession of the poison she drank it, and death subsequently ensued at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the poison.

Ship Vanderbilt.—Ship *Witch of the Wave*, of Boston, arrived here yesterday morning, reports that the United States steamer *Vanderbilt* left Pernambuco on a cruise on the 6th to the southward. A Confederate steamer left a few days before bound south. She had been supplied with coal by an English merchant.

Claims for Damages.—More claims were filed yesterday, mostly by colored people, whose loss was not very large. The whole amount, thus far, is about one million and a quarter of dollars. Friday next is the last day for filing claims. As soon as possible thereafter the Comptroller will proceed to examine and adjust those before him.

Death of Mrs. Gen. Corcoran.—Mrs. Elizabeth Corcoran, wife of Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at her late residence, No. 384 Broome-street, from congestion of the brain. Deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Fire in Mangin-street.—At half-past one o'clock Monday morning the watchman in Purdy & Taylor's shoddy factory, in Mangin-street, near Grand, discovered thirty bales of shoddy to be on fire. The flames spread rapidly and before they could be extinguished resulted in a damage of $900. Insured.

Fire at One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street.—About 9 o'clock Monday morning a fire broke out in a small frame building at One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street and Eighth avenue, owned by N. Jarvis, and occupied by G. A. Nixon as a wax factory. Damage $200. Insured.

American Telegraph Company.—The American Telegraph Company have opened an office for general business at No. 314 Broadway, near corner of Pearl-street, (office of the Mercantile Agency;) also, at the corner of Beaver and William streets, De Mar's basement.

Case of Yellow Fever.—Henry C. Maxson, Chief Engineer of the United States gunboat *Alabama*, died Monday morning of yellow fever on board the hospital ship at Quarantine. He was the son of Rev. Dr. William B. Maxson, of Plainfield, N. J.

The Gale of Tuesday.—Our neighbors in Westchester County, at Mott Haven, Harlem, &c., suffered considerably from the gale of Tuesday evening, which in the City took the shape of a stiff breeze. The fruit trees suffered considerably, and much damage was done to houses, gardens, &c.

LAW REPORTS.

The Opinion of Justice Clerke on the Right of the City Judge to Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus on Relation of Louisa Nash.—The following is the opinion of Justice Clerke, concurring with Justice Barnard, whose opinion we published on Monday last:

The Act of 1850 (Laws of 1850, p. 388, § 3) creating the office of City Judge in the City and County of New-York confers upon this officer all judicial powers vested by law in the Recorder of the City of New-York, "and" it proceeds to say, "the said City Judge shall, concurrently with said Recorder, perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed upon said Recorder." I will not now inquire whether this act confers upon the City Judge any other judicial powers than those belonging to the Court of General and Special Sessions, such as the power to hold a Court of Common Pleas, &c. But, of course, there can be no question that the City Judge shares no other powers with the Recorder than those which are in the strictest sense of the term judicial.

Is the power to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, to inquire into the cause of a person's commitment, detention or restraint of liberty, a judicial power? Undoubtedly, it is a power which is intimately connected with the administration of justice; and so are all the various powers possessed and exercised by the numerous officers of every Court of Justice. The issuing of many writs and processes is vested in clerks and prothonotaries, and the power is purely ministerial. No power is judicial that does not imply discretion—the right to grant or refuse, according to what the officer deems right or just, and in conformity with the laws of the land. But, the writ of *habeas corpus*, whether applied for in or out of Court, has now become a writ of right; and "if any court or officer, authorized to grant writs of *habeas corpus*, shall refuse to grant such writ, when legally applied for, every member of such Court who shall have assented to such refusal, and every officer, shall severally forfeit to the party aggrieved one thousand dollars." (3 R. S., 5th ed., 885 § 46.) As the law stood before the revision of 1830, when the application was made to the Court, the members were not liable to this penalty; it attached only to those judges who refused to grant the writ in "the vacation time." (1 revised Laws, 355, § 4.) Consequently, in Yates *vs.* Lansing (5 J. R., 282,) the Court decided that when the application was made to the Court they acted judicially, and were not liable to the penalty, but when it was made to a judge in vacation, or out of Court, he acted ministerially and was liable. Kent, Ch. J., says "the penalty to which the Chancellor and Judges are liable is mentioned in the 4th section of the act, and that is given against them by name, and only for their refusal in the vacation time to allow a writ of *habeas corpus* when duly applied for. The Chancellor and Judges may refuse such a writ at their discretion, if applied for in term time; and the penalty will not attach. It is only when they refuse in a mere ministerial capacity to allow a writ, that they are made responsible. The allowance of a writ in vacation is not a judicial act." So that, if the penalty was not extended to the Court by the revisers of 1830, still the act of the City Judge in issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* would not be a judicial act, it would be purely ministerial. At no time since the act of 1813, could a Judge out of Court refuse the writ; and, therefore, in allowing it, he acted in a mere ministerial capacity.

The act of 1850, creating the office of City Judge, having conferred on him only the judicial power vested in the Recorder, he cannot exercise powers that are not judicial, and which are purely ministerial. In doing so, he attempts to stretch his authority beyond the limits which the statute prescribes.

The proceedings before the City Judge should be set aside, and the relator, Louisa Nash, should be remanded on the temporary commitment.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Forest et al. vs. Fanshaw et als.—General Term order settled.

The People, ex rel., Eagle vs. Keyser, Register, &c.—General Term order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 4, 1863.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co. C.	106⅛
7,000	do......Clean.	106⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Co C.	100⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	106
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. N. Oct. & Apr..S	105⅛
2,000	N. Y. State 7s, '70	115
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N.	99⅛
3,000	Ill. War Loan	99
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	67
10,000	do........b10	67
3,000	do	66⅞
4,000	do	66⅞
2,000	Mo. State 6s	71⅞
15,000	do	71⅞
7,000	do........b10	72
15,000	do	72
1,000	La. State 6s	65
15,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	37
10,000	do	37⅛
10,000	do	38
5,000	do	37⅛
8,000	E. 4th M. Bs	108
6,000	E. 5th M. B. s10	106
1,000	Har. R. 2d M	103
8,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	67⅞
7,000	do	66⅞
1,000	Han. & St. J. 1st M.	77
90,000	Am. Gold	128⅛
93,000	do	128⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	94
4,000	Chic. & R. I. Bds.	106
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	84
1,000	Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	60
10	Bank of N. Amer.	106
10	Commonw'lth B'k.	99⅞
550	Canton Co.	32
450	do	32⅛
50	do	32⅛
100	do........b30	32⅛
140	Penn. Coal Co.	140
50	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	29⅞
200	do	29⅛
200	do	29⅛
1000	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1⅛
50	Quicks'r M. Co.	45
200	do	46
50	N. Y. Cen. R. ex. div.	130⅛
700	do	130
100	do........b30	129⅞
100	do........b15	129⅞
50	do	129⅞
600	do	129⅞
100	do	129⅞
1900	Erie R.	105⅞
2500	do	105⅛
300	do........s15	105⅞
50	do........s15	105⅞
400	do........b30	106⅛
100	do........b30	106⅛
100	do	106
100	do........b15	106⅛
100	Erie Railway Pr.	105
200	do	104⅞
200	do	104⅞
50	Miss & Mo. R.	27
600	Hud. River R.	150
1500	Harlem Railroad	129
2500	do	129⅛
200	do	129⅝
500	do	129¾
100	do	130
100	Harlem R. Prf.	120
200	Reading R.	116⅞
800	do	117
400	do	117⅛
200	do	117⅞
200	do........b30	117⅞
200	do	117⅛
15	do	118
200	do........s10	117⅛
300	Mich. Cen. R.	117
500	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	91
200	do	91⅛
100	do........s10	91⅛
250	do	91⅞
1200	do	91⅛
300	do........b30	91⅛
100	do........s30	91
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	116
200	do........b10	116
400	Ill. Cen. R. S.	117
100	do	117⅛
900	do........s30	117
100	do	117⅛
100	do........b10	117⅛
100	do........b30	117⅛
1000	Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	99⅞
100	do	100
100	Clev. & Pitts.	96
100	do	96⅛
800	do	96⅛
100	do	96⅞
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	101
200	do	101⅛
100	do........s5	101⅛
200	do........s10	101⅛
100	do........s30	101⅛
100	do........b30	101⅛
100	do........b30	101⅛
100	do	101⅛
200	do	101⅛
150	Clev. & Tol.	115
100	do	115⅛
400	do	115⅛
30	Chi. & R. I. R.	106⅞
100	do	106⅞
200	do	106⅞
200	do	107
100	do........s30	106⅛
100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	116⅞
11	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	67
100	do	68
50	P., F. W. & C. R.	78
100	do........b30	78⅞
300	A. & T. H. R.	63⅞
50	Alt. & T. H. P.	86
100	do	86
600	C. & N. W. R.	35
100	do........b30	35⅛
50	do........s10	35
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	82

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	106
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou.	106
7,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c. N.	99⅞
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	71⅞
15,200	American Gold	128⅛
550	Canton Co	33⅛
50	do........b30	33⅛
550	do	33⅛
200	do........b10	34
250	Cumb Coal Prf	29⅛
100	N. Y. C. R. ex. div.	131
1000	do	131⅛
1200	do	131⅛
350	do	131⅛
200	Harlem R. Prf.	125
800	Erie R.	107⅛
400	do	107⅛
100	do........b30	107⅛
300	do........s30	107
500	Erie R. Pref.	106
1500	Reading R.........b10	118
600	Mich. Cen. R.	118
400	M. So. & N. Ind.	92⅛
450	do	92⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	78⅛
200	do	78⅛
100	do........s10	78⅛
1000	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	119
100	do........s30	119
200	do	119⅛
100	do	119⅛
200	do........b15	119⅛
1000	Clev. & P. R.	97
100	do........b10	97
300	do	96⅞
750	Gal. & Chi. R.	102
800	do	102⅛
150	do........b10	102⅛
100	do........b15	102⅛
100	do........b30	102⅛
600	Clev. & T. R.	116
50	Hudson R. R.	150⅜
100	do........s30	147
200	do	150
1500	Harlem R.	135
500	do	134½
500	do	134¾
400	do........b30	116⅜
200	do	116⅝
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	107⅛
200	do	107⅛
100	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	68⅞
400	do........s10	68

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$120,000	Amer. Gold. b3.	128⅝
10,000	do........s3.	128⅛
10,000	do	128⅜
350	Cumb. Coal	30
50	do........btw	30⅛
150	do........b3	30⅛
600	Canton Co	32¾
650	do	33
500	do	33⅛
300	do	33⅜
100	N. Y. Guano Co	26
100	do	26⅜
1000	Brunswick L. Co.	6⅜
650	N. Y. Cen	131¼
100	do........b3.	131⅜
400	Erie Railway	107⅛
500	do........b3.	107¼
1000	do	107⅛
400	do........s3.	107⅛
200	do........c.	107¼
500	do	107½
200	Erie R. Pref.	105⅝
100	do	105⅝
5200	do	106
300	do........b3	106⅛
800	do	106⅛
50	Mich. Central R.	117⅛
400	Harlem R.	134
1200	do........b3.	134¼
1800	do	134⅛
100	Reading Railroad.	117⅛
1200	do	118
300	do	118⅛
400	do........b3.	118⅜
800	do	118⅜
2200	do	118⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅛
3200	do	92⅜
600	do	92⅜
800	Ill. Cen. R.	118½
1800	do	118⅝
800	Clev. & Pitts.	96⅞
500	Gal. & Chic. R.	101⅝
800	do	102
100	do	102¼
800	Chi. & R. Is.	107⅜
200	Miss. & Mo. R.	29⅜
200	T. H. & A. Pref.	86⅜
100	do........b3	86⅜
100	do........s10	86⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	78⅜
100	do........s3	78¼
50	do........b3	78⅜
100	do	78⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$3,000	Mo. State 6s	71¾
250	Canton Company	34⅛
100	do	34
100	do........b3	34
100	do	33⅞
200	Erie Railway	107¼
100	do	107⅛
100	do........b10.	107⅛
100	do	107
300	Harlem R.	134¼
800	do	134
100	do	134¼
200	do	134⅛
800	M. S. & N. I.	92¼
400	do	92⅛
100	do........s3	92⅛
100	do........b3	92⅛
500	do........s3	92
150	do	92
100	M. S. & N. I. G.	116
200	do	115¾
100	do........b3.	116
1100	Reading R.	118
200	do........s10.	118
600	Ill. Cen. R.......b3	119
200	do........b3	119⅛
100	do	119⅜
200	do	119
500	Clev. & P. R.....btw	97
300	do........b3	97
200	do	96⅞
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	102⅜
250	do	102⅜
200	do	103
500	Chic. & R. I. R.	107⅛
100	do	107⅛
50	T. H & Alt.	62¾
100	do	62½
50	T. H. & Alt. P.	86
100	do	86⅛
50	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	78⅜
100	do........b3	78⅜
50	do........s10	78⅜
100	do........s3	78⅜

Tuesday, Aug. 4—P. M.

After the extreme excitement of yesterday on the Stock Exchange, on upward prices, there was a panic, and then a temporary reaction at the early Board to-day, but no important pressure on the part of sellers. And immediately after the first call of the Share list, the turn of demand was again in favor of the rise, and the same eagerness as yesterday displayed by the Brokers in the execution of their orders. The volume of speculation appears, for the moment, to be unlimited, and wholly outside the old Stock firms, who, with the younger houses, are kept employed to their extreme means and capacity for work, with the commission orders which are constantly pouring into the Street. The demand runs strongest on the Railway Shares and the Coal Stocks, and to-day seems about equally divided between the New-York and Western Roads, though the former exhibit the greater buoyancy, particularly on Erie and Harlem. On New-York Central there was a fall of 2@2½ ℘ cent. early in the day, but a subsequent recovery to the quotations of yesterday. And so with Reading; the fluctuations were against the Stock early in the day, which brought forward fresh orders to buy, and the figures of yesterday afternoon were soon after made again. Among the Western Roads there was increased buoyancy after the first call of the list in Michigan Southern and Illinois Central, and a strong demand for Chicago and Rock Island and Galena and Chicago. At the Second Board the general market was much excited and extreme figures were paid on nearly all descriptions. Government Securities and the State 6 ℘ cents of the Border States prices are steady, and the demand good for Missouris and Tennessees.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday night. The price of Gold Coin after fluctuating ½@¾ ℘ cent. settled down at about the closing figure of yesterday. Exchange on London, for the Boston mail, closed 141@141½ ℘ cent. for first-class Brokers' and 140 @140½ for Merchant Bills:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	127⅞	127⅜	Harlem Pref.	121	122
U. S. 6s, 1881	107	106⅞	Mich. Central	118⅞	119
N. Y. Central	131⅞	131⅛	Mich. Southern	91⅞	91⅞
Erie	107⅞	106⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	115	116
Erie Preferred	106⅛	106	Illinois Cen	118⅛	118⅛
Hudson	153	152	Pittsburgh	96⅞	97
Pacific Mail	210	237	Fort Wayne	78	78⅛
Harlem	129⅛	134	Rock Island	107	107
Canton	31	33⅞	Northwest	36	35
Prairie du Chien	68⅛	68	Galena	101	102⅛
Treas. Cer. new	99⅛	99⅛	Reading	118⅞	118⅞
Terre Haute	63	64			

The market for Money is steady in rates at 5@6 ℘ cent., and fairly active in employment among the Stock firms. The Bank return of yesterday afternoon, while showing an improved movement in Loans and Discounts, has little or no effect upon the prevailing confidence in the easy working of the market for some weeks (if not months) to come.

The receipts at the Treasury to-day for account of the Popular Loan amount to $1,011,100, of which $517,350 was paid in on account of the Loan Agency, and $493,750 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury office.

The City Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $7 ℘ share, free of tax, payable on the 10th inst. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., free of tax, payable on demand. The Irving Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, were as follows: Receipts, $2,457,230 27; payments, $1,352,819 76; balance, $31,584,418 88.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

Manhattan	140
State of New-York	101
Commerce	103
Broadway	160
Am. Exchange	106
Bank of N. America	106
Hanover	97½
Metropolitan	110⅛
Peoples'	101
East River	96
Continental	95
St. Nicholas	99
Commonwealth	99¾
Imp. & Traders'	108⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen 6s.	106
N. Y. Cen. real estate	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	130
Erie thirds, '83	111½
Erie fourths, '80	108
Erie fifths, '88	106
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts., '77	109
Hud. R. thirds, '75	119
Hud. R. conv., '67	105
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	110
Harlem seconds, '64	102½
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	115
Mich. S. seconds	102½
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	108
Ill. Cen., '75	115
Al. & T. H. firsts	102½
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	91½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104
Chi. & N. W. 2ds	66½
Han. & St. Jo. firsts	76
Tol. & Wab. firsts	103
Tol. & Wab. seconds	94
Gal. & Chi. Extended	108½
Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	109½
N. Jersey Cen. firsts	101½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	107
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84
Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	95
Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81
Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60

We learn that Messrs. Thompson Brothers, No. 2 Wall-street, are now prepared to sell and deliver on the instant, the Popular Loan of United States, in Bonds of all the denominations from $50 to $1,000. They have just received about a million of dollars for this object, and have made arrangements for constant additional daily supplies. The terms of sale are par and interest.

Attention is directed to the card of Messrs. Williams & Mitchell, who have constituted a new Stock Commission firm at No. 12 Wall-street. Mr. Williams was late with the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road as Transfer Agent. Mr. Mitchell is son of the late Gen. O. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati.

The Stock Exchange Board will not be open on Thursday, the National Thanksgiving Day. The adjournment to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon will be to Friday morning. The Banks and Insurance Companies will also be closed on Thursday and business generally suspended as for a close holiday.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) were again heavy for the season, having been to the value of $3,358,498, against $4,055,058 same week last year, and $2,254,035 the corresponding week of 1861.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia Banks at the last weekly statement, show the following changes, as compared with last week:

Decrease of Loans	$127,168
Decrease of Specie	40,392
Increase of Deposits	350,018
Decrease of Circulation	724
Increase of United States Notes	527,030

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, August 4, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 2,749 bbls. Flour, 1,515 bbls. and 914 bags Corn Meal, 53,944 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 120 bushels Rye, 12,087 bushels Oats, 95 pkgs. Provisions, and 374 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½ ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls are inactive at $8 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at former prices.

CHEMICALS—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request at previous rates. We quote Java at 35½c.@36c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 29c.@31c.; Rio at 25½c.@28½c., and St. Domingo at 26c. ℘ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 113,991 packages, including 768 bags, and 13,907 mats Java, 80,590 bags Rio and Santos, 5,163 bags Maracaibo, 9,251 bags Ceylon, 200 bags Laguayra, 1,350 bags St. Domingo, and 2,762 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Has been held firmly, but has been quiet.

COTTON—Has been in lively demand and has rapidly advanced to 66c.@67c. for Middlings, ℘ lb. Sales and resales, 1,400 bales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet at former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day, and prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. Sales, since our last, 18,500 bbls., including unsound extra State at $4 10@$4 80; Superfine State and Western, at $4 05@$4 75; poor to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5@$5 15; roundhoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 05	@$4 80
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 85	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping br'ds.	5 40	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand and is doing better; sales since our last, 2,400 bbls., at $5 90@$6 60 for poor to good superfine: $6 65@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is a shade higher: sales 750 bbls. Extra at $4 95@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls.

FRUIT—Transactions in all descriptions have been limited; prices have not varied much.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at 18½c.@18¾c., and 15½c., respectively.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty active demand to-day, and prices of desirable lots have advanced about 2c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported of 164,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 28@$1 40; Amber Western, at $1 28@$1 32; Red do., at $1 20@$1 27; Amber Green Bay Spring, at $1 27@$1 29½; Amber Iowa at $1 22@$1 27; Milwaukee Club at $1 09@$1 22; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 16 ℘ bushel. Corn is brisker and firmer. Sales have been reported to-day of 162,000 bushels, at 67c.@68c. for sound mixed Western: 65½c.@66½c. for unsound do.; 70c. for Yellow Western, and 70c.@72c. for White do. ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive at 80c.@92c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Sales 2,300 bushels. Oats are plenty and very heavy, including Canada, at 50c.@58c.; Western, at 58c.@65c.; State, at 68c.@70c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request and firm, to-day, at 85c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, at 16c.@22c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been in moderate demand, at 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

HIDES—Have been inactive at previous quotations.

IRON—Has been in demand and quoted somewhat firmer.

LEAD—Has been inactive at old figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 465 bbls. New-Orleans, at 26c.@49c.; 40 Hhds. Porto Rico on private terms, and 125 Hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 38c.@40c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive at declining prices. We now quote Spirits Turpentine (nominally) at $2 85@$3 ℘ gallon; Tar at $7 50@$10 50 ℘ bbl., and Resin at $25@$35 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in very moderate request at about previous rates, including Crude Whale at 88c.@90c.; do. Sperm at $1 47½@$1 50; Bleached Winter Whale at $1; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 75@$1 80; Linseed at $1 10@$1 13; No. 1 Lard at 80c.@85c., City Red, 58c.@62½c.; Olive at $1 80@$1 87½; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33c.; Refined do. at 62c.@65c. ℘ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. Turner notices thus: "Notwithstanding accumulating stocks, and a large quantity of Oil contracted for early in the season having been pressed on the market, I have to report increased firmness at the close, sellers having the advantage. I quote Refined, in bond, at 49c.@51c. for straw to prime white, with 52c. generally asked, and, in one or two instances, paid to-day. The stock of Refined here now is estimated to be fully 70,000 bbls. Crude Oil is also firm, there being rumors to the effect that the product is decreasing, but it is proper to state that there is also information in town that another new well has been discovered, in a new region, estimated variously to flow from 500 to 2,000 bbls per day. I quote Crude at 32c.@33c. ℘ gallon, according to gravity. The stock of Crude is estimated at 30,000 bbls., at least. Refined, free, is in better demand at 60c., in anticipation of the expected Fall and Winter trade. The following are the receipts at and the exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum	18,842	392,085
Exports of Petroleum	6,490	292,108

New-Bedford Market—*Week ending Aug. 3.*—The market has been exceedingly quiet since our last, and without any transactions whatever.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 3, 1863	43,535	40,970	318,850
Same time last year	30,882	84,068	621,350

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week amounted to 52,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,000 pieces 64x64, 27½ inches, under weight, 13c. cash; 15,000 do. 60x64, 7 yards, 13½c. cash; 5,000 do. 64x64, 7 yards, 13½c. cash; 30,000 do. 64x64, heavy, 14c. cash, ℘ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 1,300 bbls., at $11 25@$11 50 for Old Mess; $12 37½@$13 for New Mess; $10 75@$11 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues inactive at 5¾c.@7c. ℘ lb. Lard is unaltered to-day; sales 650 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ℘ lb. Beef continues inactive at former rates; sales 215 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is in limited demand, at 8c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive and nominal to-day.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

SPELTER—Has been dull and nominal.

SPICES—Have been in limited request at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,070 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13½c., Porto Rico at 11¾c.@12½c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Market buoyant.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 140,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at irregular prices.

TIN—Has been quiet at about previous figures.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at 44¾c.@45c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 7,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ℘ bushel; and, by steamer, 150 pkgs. Provisions at 25s.@30s. ℘ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For Bristol, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, 800 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Cork and orders, 20,000 bushels Grain at 7s. 3d. ℘ quarter. For Belfast, 30,000 bushels Grain at 6s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For Bremen, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℘ bushel, and 150 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Aug. 4—1 P. M.

Flour quiet, no sales. Wheat dull and heavy; sales Milwaukee Club at 95c.@$1; Racine do. at 95c. Corn quiet at 53c.@54½c. for Fair to Prime Mixed. Oats and other grains quiet. Whisky dull, no sales. Canal Freights dull at 12c. on Corn, 14c. on Wheat to New-York. Imports: 3,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bush. Wheat, 71,000 bush. Corn. Exports: 3,000 bbls. Flour, 186,000 bush. Wheat, 251,000 bush. Corn, 31,000 bush. Oats, 7,000 bush. Rye.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Flour quiet. Wheat advancing: White, $1 45; Red, $1 36@$1 40. Corn firm: Yellow, 78c. Oats dull. Provisions unchanged. Whisky at 47c. Petroleum—Sales 2,000 bbls. Crude at 32c.@33c.; refined 49c.@50c. in bonds, but it is now held higher at 60c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100½; Reading Railroad, 58¾; Morris Canal, 66; Long Island Railroad, 38¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 63⅞. Gold, 128¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK—THE MUMMY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The belief is entertained to some extent in Washington that LEE's army is again rapidly retreating toward Richmond, and that it will not again halt until it has gained the further bank of the Rapidan River. The impression is that he will try every means in his power to avoid another general engagement with the Army of the Potomac, as his army, discouraged by the great National victories in the Southwest, as well as by its own defeat at Gettysburgh, is in no condition to fight, and has no inclination to do so. This is evidenced by the fact that Gen. BUFORD, after the fight of Saturday last, was allowed to remain on the south bank of the Rappahannock without molestation, although within a few miles of LEE's headquarters, and although a heavy rebel force was at Culpepper Court-house, in his immediate vicinity.

Parties arriving in Washington from the front, on Monday, say that there was considerable skirmishing along the line on Sunday. On Monday the rebels sent a reconnoitering force toward the Rappahannock, apparently to ascertain our position and strength, but it was driven back.

The Richmond papers of the 1st inst. announce that LEE's army was then massed at Culpepper. This coincides with the information obtained by our scouts and through the reconnoissance made by Gen. BUFORD across the Rappahannock. They also publish an urgent call from Gen. LEE to the absentees from his army to return at once, coupled with an appeal to the people of the rebel States to send forth every man able to bear arms to aid in striking a decisive blow for the safety of Southern homes and the independence of "our country."

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 31st ult., contains a dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., announcing the funeral services of WILLIAM L. YANCEY on the 29th. The *Whig* of the 1st also announces the serious illness of JOHN B. FLOYD, latterly known as "FLOYD the Thief."

News is received, *via* Fortress Monroe, of Col. SPEAR's expedition into North Carolina. He crossed the Chowan River at Winton, and proceeded to Jackson, twelve miles from Weldon, where the rebels were discovered in strong force. His advance made a charge on the rebel advance, by which the enemy were driven back, and in which seventy prisoners were captured, our loss being two men killed and three wounded. Sixty bales of cotton and one hundred horses were also captured. Incessant rains prevented the entire success of the expedition.

We learn through a National scout who has recently visited Tuscumbia, Ala., that nearly half the Alabamians belonging to BRAGG's army have deserted, taking their arms with them, and that they are now in the mountains, refusing to go back. JOE JOHNSTON, with the bulk of his army, is reported at Meridian—part of his force being under orders to go to Mobile.

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT reports that in his operations he has paroled 31,000 men, and sent about 8,000 North as prisoners, making 39,000 captured by him since the 1st of April. In addition to the 5,000 head of cattle and 500,000 rounds of ammunition captured near Natchez, he has taken over 2,000 mules, of which he has sent 2,000 to Gen. BANKS.

There was a serious collision at South English, Keokuk County, Ill., on Monday, between the Union men and the Copperheads of the vicinity. About fifty shots were fired on each side, and a leader of the Copperheads was killed. A still more serious disturbance was expected, and the Sheriff of Keokuk had made arrangements for procuring the services of a military force.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from the Far East, received by way of San Francisco, are interesting. A terrible earthquake occurred at Manila on the 3d of June, which ruined half the city, and damaged every building in it. Two thousand lives were lost. The Japanese Government had paid an indemnity to the British for the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, but had refused to surrender the murderers, on the plea that they were subjects of a prince over whom they had no control. The British Admiral proposed to arrest the murderers on his own responsibility, but the Japanese Government objected, on the ground that such a proceeding would be essentially making war upon Japan. Negotiations are still pending.

The speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange continues unabated. Early yesterday there was partial reaction in prices, but this brought forward fresh orders to buy, and the general market left off firm. Gold and Exchange a fraction firmer than on Monday. Money easy.

Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions were in more demand yesterday, at firmer prices. Groceries were generally quiet, as were likewise Fish, Oils, Hides, Metals, Candles, Hops, Seeds, Spices, Fruit, Whalebone, Foreign Liquors and Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Whisky, Sole Leather and Manila Hemp. Freights were inactive.

The Live Stock markets are more than supplied with animals this week. With the exception of pork, all kinds of meat are selling quite as well as could be expected during the hottest week of the season. Consumers grow scarcer as the weather grows warmer, though most of the watering places and other retreats within seventy-five miles of New-York City, are dependent upon these live stock markets for meat. Beeves number 5,485, making the third week with an average of over 5,300. Prices have declined fully ½c. ⅌ lb.—more than that on common stock—and several droves had to be turned out to graze. Good animals brought 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb., net weight, though a few will doubtless prove 11c when weighed. Butchers generally had the advantage in both prices and weights.... Sheep are plenty, and rather lower. Receipts, 11,783. Good to extra sheep are selling at 5c.@5½c., and lambs at [illegible] ⅌ lb., live weight, with a surplus on hand.... Live Hogs are in little demand just now, as few pork eaters are to be found in such hot weather. The 9,750 offered prove too many. They are selling slowly at 5¼c.@5¾c. for corn fed, and 4¾c.@5c for distillery hogs

The Situation in Virginia.

A gratifying secrecy is observed regarding the position and movements of the Army of the Potomac, and we are left to simple conjecture as to the nature and direction of future operations. From present indications, however, it does not seem probable that either army will occupy precisely the same front as that held previously to LEE's invasion. LEE's headquarters appear to be at Culpepper, and his army is probably massed between that and Gordonsville, with a corps of observation at Fredericksburgh. We hold from Warrenton to Rappahannock Station, observing the upper fords of the Rappahannock River. Sanitary considerations, if nothing else, will prompt both armies to avoid their old camping-grounds, as the country for miles around there is covered with the accumulated offal of six months' occupancy by great armies. For the present, therefore, the debatable ground will probably be the dozen miles between the upper fords of the Rappahannock and Culpepper. Our army is well placed, either to lie by or to make an advance on the Gordonsville line, which will avoid the Rappahannock and all its hideous associations. Our line of communication will be by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which is perfectly covered.

Freedom and Order in New-York.

We have published the appeal from the Executive Committee appointed to dispense the funds subscribed for the relief of the colored sufferers by the late riot. It is difficult for anybody who feels the smallest interest either in the good name or prosperity of this City to read it without a blush. They say:

> "The Committee have learned with deep regret that, in various ways, obstacles have been thrown in the attempts of the colored laborers to resume their wonted occupations, cases having occurred where men who had labored faithfully for years in one situation, had been refused a restoration to their old places. Street railroads, by which many had been accustomed to pass from their distant homes to their usual places of employment, have refused them permission to ride, and have thus deprived them of the ability to perform their customary duties, and earn their needful pay. The undersigned, in behalf of the merchants of this great metropolis, respectfully but urgently call upon their fellow-citizens to unite in protecting the injured and persecuted class whose cause the Committee advocates."

Now, there is a great deal to be said, to which we would fain believe there are not many Americans who would in our day and generation turn a deaf ear, as to the claims of the negroes upon our protection and kindness, in virtue of the simple fact that they are human beings. We cannot believe it possible that in the Free States of the North, of all the places in the world, men, no matter of what color, have, in their simple character of *men*, less chance of safety for life and limb, and house and home, than they have in monarchical and aristocratic countries. Their *not* having it would be so shocking a commentary on our political and social, to say nothing of our religious creed, that we will not discuss the hypothesis.

But we wish to say one or two words in support of the address of the Committee, on behalf not of the negroes, but of the decent and respectable white men of this City. We say that the exclusion of any colored man from employment, or the refusal to him of any privilege which he formerly enjoyed, in consequence of the riot, or in deference to the rioters, is an offence against the peace and safety of the community so rank and odious, that we should hope everybody who is guilty of it is ashamed to let it be known. We hope the Committee have heard of it in some other way than from the lips of those who perpetrate it. The dismissal of a negro from a place which he filled satisfactorily, or the refusal to restore him through fear of the displeasure of the Thugs who lately treated us to a negro massacre, is open to all the objections which we have already made to the vote of money by the Common Council to pay for exemptions, or to the postponement or suspension of the draft by the Government. It is open to the capital and fatal objection of leading the ruffians of the City to believe that they have succeeded in overawing the property owners—in frightening the honest people by murder and pillage. This is the very thing they sought to achieve by the riot. If we suffer this crisis to pass, leaving them in this belief, we shall have given the worst blow to the peace and prosperity of the City which it could possibly receive, for we shall have paved the way for fresh outrages and exactions. Trade and commerce never linger long in a place in which merchants are exposed at any moment to violence or robbery at the hands of thieves and ruffians, or where thieves and ruffians can by word or gesture control or regulate the manner or means of transacting business. Capital, sooner or later, deserts such places, with as much certainty as if they were infested by a chronic plague.

Consequently, we beg of all those who are cowardly and degraded enough to suffer themselves to be controlled in the selection of their employes by the jail-birds of Mackerelville, to remember that it is not simply their own base fears that they have to consult in this matter. Their fellow-citizens have something to say in it. When they dismiss an honest an efficient colored man because "Paddy O'Rourke" does not like niggers, and enjoys dashing out their brains with a big stone, they place their neighbors' houses and families in danger of a repetition of the horrors through which we have just passed. Nobody can act singly in a matter of this kind. A suffers from B's cowardice just as much as if he were cowardly himself. And if B is not prepared to bear his share in assisting his neighbors in defending their lives and property against the threats and bludgeons of blackguards and assassins, he ought to move to some other locality. We say, advisedly, that any business man who is so afraid of the mob, that he virtually makes a parade of propitiating them, ought to pack up and leave the City. His presence here is as great a curse and nuisance as that of a coward in the army, and even greater, for his open proclamation of his cowardice invites attack. We can understand anything of this sort in the Common Council; but we cannot understand or pardon it in any professedly respectable man, who earns an honest livelihood, and has, or aspires to have, a decent Christian home in New-York.

Moreover, it must be understood once for all, that, aside from all possible danger to our lives or houses, the Christian public of this City will not allow our streets to be converted into an arena in which the men whom European oppression and misgovernment has made brutes, may gratify their bad passions. If the Thugs who slaughtered negroes here three weeks ago, want a place to bludgeon the weak and defenceless in, they must start for some place the inhabitants of which are more used to exhibitions of this sort than we are. If the English have for four or five centuries shot, and bludgeoned, and tortured the people of Ireland, and burnt their houses, this is no reason why we should look on calmly and see them imitate those atrocities upon the unfortunate negroes; and we shall refuse to do it, on our own account, even more than on that of the negroes. Whenever shooting and hanging begins, we shall insist on seeing that it is dealt out with even-handed justice. We have not yet sunk to the condition of Romans of the fourth century, and forced to look on in trembling horror, while our Vandals amuse themselves by a little butchery.

The Restoration of Tennessee.

The order of Gen. ROSECRANS, published in another column, addressed to his army from headquarters at Winchester, Tenn., under date of 28th July, shows that while addressing himself to the work of clearing the armed force of the rebellion from before him, he fully appreciates the *other* duties that circumstances impose. There is an army to destroy, but there is also a State to regenerate. The war breaks up all bonds—it leaves the region it has passed over in a condition of simple *anarchy* or *no*-government, and the people are literally what our Saxon forefathers called "waifs." Gen. ROSECRANS tells his army that they are now called upon to aid their unfortunate fellow-citizens of Tennessee "in restoring law, and securing its protection to persons and property—the right of every free citizen." With this view he calls upon them, first of all, to do *their* part in the restoration of law, by putting them upon their honor that no acts of lawlessness, no pillaging, no marauding, shall be committed by them. Such acts have been too common in all our armies, and cannot but produce the worst effects. Gen. ROSECRANS then invites all citizens to unite in restoring law and order, and promises all privileges and protections to such as will conduct themselves peaceably and do no injury to the Government. "Assure Tennesseeans of this," he says to the army—

> "Assure them that, foreseeing the waste and suffering that must ensue from a state of anarchy, you stand ready to aid them in reëstablishing and maintaining civil order; tell them to assert their former rights against an arbitrary and cruel revolutionary party that has ruined their State, impoverished their families, rendered their slave property insecure, if not altogether valueless, dragged their sons, fathers and brothers from home, and caused their blood to be shed for an insane project, the success of which would be the proclamation of interminable war and the death knell of State rights as well as individual freedom; and if they are willing to help themselves, give them every assistance and protection in person and property consistent with your military duties."

His provisions for the treatment of those who have been in the Confederate service, but wish honestly to leave, are not less judicious:

> "Deserters, conscript agents and prisoners of war desirous of abandoning the rebellion, and becoming peaceable citizens, will be paroled as prisoners of war, and permitted to return to their homes, on giving bonds and security or satisfactory assurance for the faithful observance of their paroles, and *will not be exchanged unless they violate their promises.*"

During the advance of the Army of the Cumberland hundreds and hundreds of deserters came in from BRAGG's army, insisting on taking the oath of allegiance, and they reported the woods full of others who wanted to come in, but were afraid to do so, *lest they should be exchanged.*

The bogus secesh "Governor" of Tennessee, ISHAM G. HARRIS, is now somewhere toward the Gulf of Mexico plotting with his fellow traitors to bring about an election for the rebel Congress; and this when the fellow can't find a spot in the whole State he claims to "govern" safe enough to hold him; and when the Union commander is engaged in making provisions to keep the population from starving! Gen. ROSECRANS has now under his control three-fourths of the entire State, and we should not wonder if Tennessee should run a sharp race with North Carolina for a return to the Union. In fact, the Richmond *Examiner*, the other day, confessed that "*the people of Middle and West Tennessee have taken the oath almost unanimously.*" It is well known that the Tennessee troops have always been looked upon as exceedingly disaffected; only the iron discipline of BRAGG, in fact, kept them under; and now that they are south of the Tennessee River, they will be harder to hold than ever. Gen. ROSECRANS has a peculiar aptitude for dealing with such problems as Tennessee now presents. He will act with moderation and with magnanimity, and rule with a firm and yet a gentle hand.

"GLEAMS OF LIGHT."—It is not only Union observers in the Southwest who report that the resident population there have given up their hopes of the rebellion, and are anxious to return to the old condition of things; but the rebel writers themselves are compelled to confess the same fact. We published some remarkable statements on Monday, concerning the change of heart that the rebels are undergoing in Mississippi, and the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 2d inst., has an article on "Traitors at Home" which verifies these statements, and admits that "the Mississippi troops, in large numbers, were deserting the army of Gen. JOHNSTON," and that that State, like other Southern States, "has her proportions of timorous and cowardly traitors, who are ready to yield to the domination of the dastardly foe at the first approach of danger." "This state of feeling," says the *Examiner*, "is greatly to be deprecated, and we regret especially to see it in Mississippi, the home of the President."

The Mobile *Register* also discourses wrathfully of these "miserable poltroons," the Southern Reconstructionists. It says: "We have just seen a letter from pretty high up the Mobile and Ohio road, which reports that there are some who have become very weak in the faith since the fall of Vicksburgh opened the prospect that that part of Mississippi would be overrun by the Yankees. They are, therefore, whining for peace and reconstruction." The *Register* ventures the remark, that these new-fledged Unionists are the same class of men who were "last ditch" patriots before the war began, and further thinks that they are men of property, who "vainly fancy that they can save it by getting down upon their knees to the Black Republican Government."

We do not doubt that a great many of these men are converts of the "last ditch" school. And we do not accuse them of perfidy in turning, either. They have reached and got beyond the last ditch in the Southwest. It was located in the rear of Vicksburgh. It is true they did not all "die" in it, as they swore they would. But they did the next best thing—they surrendered when they reached it. "The first gleam of light," said JEFF. DAVIS in his speech at the capital of Mississippi in December last, "will come from the West." It would appear that the rebel President was right.

Recorder Hoffman's Charge.

It is fortunate that while justice is debased in this City by some of those who are styled its ministers, the majority of the officers of the law are still true to their duties. Recorder HOFFMAN's charge to the Grand Jury is a proof that New-York is not yet wholly given over to the reign of lawlessness. He uses no euphemistic language in speaking of crime, and no shady words in characterizing criminals. Those who burn houses and asylums and stores, he says, are guilty of arson; those who plunder other men's goods are guilty of robbery; a rioter is an enemy of society; and the punishment for murder is death. And he warns each and all of these classes that the penalty which the law affixes to their crimes will be sternly meted out to them.

The Recorder remarks that the calendar for this month is unusually large. For a short period after the opening of the war, the number of crimes committed in this City was very materially diminished; but for some months past crime has been on the increase—offences against the person and offences against property rivaling each other in frequency. Beyond all this, a general spirit of lawlessness has been spreading through the community; and one of the worst signs of the times is the prevalent disregard of and want of respect for the laws and the lawfully constituted authorities. The Recorder does not go far to discover the cause of this: "Dangerous men—dangerous because powerful and influential—have by example and precept taught the people to disregard and disobey constitutional and legal obligations, and, sometimes upon one pretext and sometimes upon another, have countenanced (if they have not counseled) disobedience and resistance. They have aimed their shafts not only at legislative enactments and constitutional provisions, but at the officers of the law—the Judges of the land, and the decisions of the Courts."

He then discourses upon the late riots—the fruits of this prevailing disregard of law in high and low quarters—and their dreadful results. The elements of every mob, he says, are anarchy and ruin; and he asks if even the rioters do not shudder at the results which they were instrumental in producing: "Does not every man in this great City—high or low, rich or poor—this day realize with ten times more force than ever before, that his appeal should be to the Courts, not to violence; that there is no safety for the citizen or the State but in a rigid obedience to the laws, in a profound respect for the constituted authorities of the land, and in a determined maintenance and preservation of order and public peace, at all times, under all circumstances and at all hazards, and that without all these there is no security for home or family, property or life?"

The charge altogether is an excellent one; and if the Grand Jury carry out its instructions and act in its spirit—and the work they did yesterday gives proof that they will—we may hope, notwithstanding the efforts of law-breaking judges, that every participator in the late riots will speedily meet the punishment he has courted.

Discriminating Neutrality.

We have information by a late arrival from Bermuda that the pirate *Florida*, after receiving a supply of coal from a rebel steamer at St. George's, and extraordinary hospitalities from the sympathizing islanders, has again put to sea on her errand of rapine and destruction. For this shameful infraction of the proclamation of neutrality on the part of British subjects our Government owes to itself to demand prompt and full reparation. The justice of such a demand, in view of a decision of Earl RUSSELL bearing upon an analogous case that arose in 1861, must at once be acknowledged on the part of the British Government.

In December, 1861, the schooners *Stetson* and *Perry* arrived at Nassau, N. P., with cargoes of coal that had been dispatched thither by the Navy Department for the use of our cruisers. The Governor of Nassau, being informed of the matter, gave directions that the coal should be admitted to an entry and landing, but at the same time made known to the United States Consul at the port, that it could not be used in any manner which might involve a breach of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality of May 1, 1861, and particularly of that clause which forbade the coaling of vessels of either belligerent Power. Meanwhile, the United States gunboat *Flambeau* came in from a cruise, in quest of a supply of fuel, and the Consul asked permission to transfer to her a portion of the *Stetson's* cargo. This permission was unhesitatingly refused. The Consul then complained to the Governor that a merchant of Nassau had supplied the Confederate steamer *Theodora*, avowedly a blockade runner, with coal, and demanded an explanation of this discrimination in her favor. His Excellency replied that the *Theodora* was a merchant vessel, trading to the port of Nassau, and, that being propelled by steam, it was necessary that she should be supplied with coal, in order to pursue her occupation as a trader. The furnishing of this necessary article, therefore, by a merchant, in the way of trade, was perfectly lawful, and could not be construed into a breach of neutrality. On the other hand, however, the *Flambeau* was confessedly an armed vessel in the Federal service, and to supply her with coal might facilitate her belligerent operations, and this would constitute an infraction of the Queen's proclamation.

These facts were made known to Earl RUSSELL by our Minister to the Court of St. James, who accompanied his statement with an expression of the President's disbelief that the course of the authorities at Nassau would meet the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. On the 23d of March, 1862, Earl RUSSELL forwarded his reply, in which he fully indorsed the proceedings of the Governor of Nassau, arguing that the object of Her Majesty's Government was to preserve a strict neutrality, and the approval to which the Governor was entitled for the course he had pursued, could not be withheld. This drew from Mr. SEWARD a rejoinder to the effect that the President regarded the action of the Governor of Nassau as unfriendly toward a Power that always extends unrestricted hospitality to British naval as well as mercantile vessels; and the correspondence dropped.

The analogy between this case and that of the *Florida* at Bermuda, is perfect. There can be no attempt to dispute the fact that this vessel was armed, and in the service of the Confederate States, and why the same objection was not made to supplying her with coal as was applied to the *Flambeau*, will be difficult of satisfactory explanation. John Bull in this instance, as in so many others, has clearly violated the proclamation of neutrality as interpreted *ex cathedra* from Downing-street.

WHAT GOOD THE NEW-YORK MOB HAS DONE.

The Effect of the Mob on Others—The Necessity of Order—The Ultimate Cause of Mobs—The Danger of an Unrestrained Press—The Conspiracy, its Reality and Purpose.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

Can the mob have done any good? Certainly. Every element is positive and negative. It may be positively bad, and yet negatively good. You may remember the poor drunkard, who said he was preaching temperance: "*You* preaching temperance; what do you mean?" "Oh! I am a *practical illustration.*" So, New-York—which is so great in many things—so like Tyre, a queen of the seas, and, like Babylon, magnificent in its wealth and its vanities—has been serving the rest of the country as a *practical illustration*; and right glad must Boston, and Philadelphia and Cincinnati have been. But they had the benefit of so forcible and beautiful an illustration of the benign effects of Pro-Slavery Democracy and peace patriotism preached in Mozart Hall. Every man who has been a martyr to the mob, in or out of it, may felicitate himself justly that he has done more good to his country than he could have done in any other way. Even that poor O'BRIEN, beat to a jelly amidst thousands of your peaceful citizens, and that friendless negro, hung up to a post because his skin was a little darker than your own, will long be remembered as the teachers of a great lesson. If you do not learn something by that lesson, others will. It is not in vain. We at a distance, see but little difference between the sections of Paris, led by DANTON and MARAT, and wild riot of a New-York mob, led by the demagogues of Mozart Hall. The cause, the mode, the elements are all the same. Don't mistake them. Mobs there are all over the world, and some of them from most humane sentiments. A grave is desecrated, and a mob rises to punish the perpetrator. There is a rivalry among workmen, and a riot ensues. But your New-York riots are from no such cause. *They arise directly from the political teachings of your demagogues.* They teach hatred to the negro, jealousy of the rich, the benefits of Slavery by the increase of trade, and the rights of secession and rebellion. Now, can there be any doubt as to what end all this tends? Do you think that an ignorant, infuriated mob, excited to resist a draft, will draw any nice distinctions as to the property and persons of their neighbors, or pay much regard to the difference between a Democrat and an Abolitionist? Do you think it safe for your rich brokers and merchants, your intelligent lawyers and literati, to give their money, time and influence to build up the Democracy of Mozart Hall? In other words, to set fire to the stubble of Five Points and Mackerelville? Don't say that no such thing is done! I tell you that a large part of your rich, influential, intelligent citizens—your men of wealth and your men of mind—have done this very thing. They have slept on gunpowder and lighted the match which fired it. If the loss only fell on such men, who could regret it? If we could take our eyes from those innocent children dying in their blood, those negroes hunted like wild beasts, and those poor women wailing for their dead, we might be content that those who aided the election of WOOD and BROOKS should revel in riots to the end. No great party was ever sustained without the rich and intelligent, and when New-York gives 30,000 majority to the party which is represented by Mozart Hall and the Five Points, the residue of the world, you may be assured, knows who did it. These gentlemen have had one practical lesson in their philosophy. How long will it be before they have another? And, when the next comes, will the house of the wealthy Democrats be respected? When CHARLES FOX, and his clique of aristocratic Whigs, went for the French Revolution, EDMUND BURKE wrote his letter to the Earl of Lauderdale, in which he told the Whig nobles that the great estates of the Bedfords and Lauderdales were the very things on which the French Revolutionists delighted to experiment. They would carve up the Bedford land as they would a fatted ox. So you may be assured the gentlemen who gutted Mr. GIBBON's House, and hunted for Mr. GREELEY, will do with more pleasure for the Democratic rich, whose houses adorn the City of New-York. Society rests on order, and still more on justice, and when these go, it falls into ruins; and the goodly houses and lordly positions of the rich and great only, like the temple of the Philistines, make a greater fall and a mightier ruin. And, let me say, too, that order depends upon justice, or its semblance. Let me take the very facts before your eyes. Was it not just that we should try to sustain our Government against an aristocracy and a causeless rebellion? Was it not just that when we were in want of troops that we should take them by lot—that, is the draft? Was it not just that the poor negro, whom your very laws protect, should be left free to use his labors and pursue his happiness? No man can deny this. Yet, against this plain justice your mob was excited. It sympathized with rebellion. It resisted the draft, and it made bloody war on poor unresisting negroes. The violation of justice became the ruin of order, and henceforth the ball and bayonet only could restore peace.

The cause of the mob directly is the excitement of the mind on particular subjects—for the mind directs everything. What excited the mind on these topics? The Press and the demagogues. Those papers engaged in denouncing the Administration of the country for performing its duty, sympathizing with Slavery and the rebellion, tend directly to make mobs, by encouraging injustice and denouncing authority. What is the remedy? In a country where the Press is free, there is but one, and that would be enough, if it were properly exercised. Why do you not have obscene and infidel papers circulating as broadly as some you have? Because public opinion will not permit it. But, should public opinion any more permit a Press which sympathizes with rebels and denounces measures for the suppression of rebellion? Should John Smith any more support a newspaper which supports the candidates and principles of the mob, than he should one which inculcates immorality and infidelity? They both lead to the same ends. The Press is a great and useful element of society; but if not in the hands of just and good men, is like a sword in the hand of Satan. And shall society make no discrimination between the Press in the hands of just men and that in the hands of the faithless and unprincipled? Then, alas, for society. There is but one step from the Press to the mob, and from the mob to despotism. Society demands order rather than death. And if freedom is incapable of moral restraint, then farewell to all our liberty. But I am not hopeless. These things are given for our admonition. We have profited by other lessons; why not by this?

But there is something else to reflect upon. We have, beyond doubt, escaped a great conspiracy, which wanted but little more to have ended the greatness of this Republic. It is well there is a Thanksgiving day—for Providence has signally interposed in our favor. I don't believe, as some may, that this conspiracy was all planned and written out—such things seldom are. But there is a sympathy in congenial elements, which brings them to a common end without a formed plan. So far as the rebel Government was concerned, it was a plan, and a good one. The march of LEE on Baltimore and Washington, (for such was his plan,) the attempts at recognition in England, the raid of MORGAN, and the mob of New-York, were all parts of the same thing. If successful, they were to be followed by the uprising of the WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM party for peace in this country, and the recognition of the Confederates by France and England. Every part of the plan has been defeated. The signal overthrow of the rebels, and the bloody punishment of the New-York mob, have destroyed any possibility of the success of the Peace party, or of European interference. The God of Justice has interposed, and is now making every element of the conspiracy work together for our good. The power of the Confederacy is broken, and its parts will, before long, sue for peace. The spirit of the mob is quenched and the country is forewarned; European insolence is humbled, and now, the great American Republic, though still surrounded by danger and labor, may look forth with fearless confidence, and with thankful heart raise its voice of praise to the God of Nature and of Nations.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Late William L. Yancey.

We find in the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Aug. 1, the following paragraph:

> "The death of WILLIAM L. YANCEY, Confederate Senator from Alabama, is an event that occasions much public regret. He was among the most devoted of the sons of the South to the cause of the South, as he was one of its ablest defenders. He is conceded generally to have been the most brilliant man in the Confederate Senate, as he was the most chaste and eloquent orator in the South. Though we must deplore the loss of leaders in our struggle, we may be assured that the cause itself will bring out more than enough to fill their place, for the times must be fruitful of great men."

WILLIAM LOWNDES YANCEY was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1815. He removed to Alabama, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Montgomery, where he has since resided. He served terms in both branches of the State Legislature, and in 1844 was elected to Congress in place of DIXON H. LEWIS, who had been transferred to the Senate. He voted for the admission of Texas, and opposed giving the notice to England requisite for the cessation of the joint occupancy of Oregon. In 1848 he was prominent in the Convention that nominated Gen. CASS, and offered a strong non-interference-with-Slavery resolution, which was rejected. He bitterly opposed the Compromise measures of 1850, consistently doing what he could to perpetuate and strengthen Slavery, and to keep alive the controversies to which it gave rise. He favored the repeal of the Missouri restriction and the attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas.

In June, 1858, he wrote the memorable letter, which was published in 1860, advocating the organization of "Committees of Safety" in the Cotton States, in order "to fire the Southern heart" and "precipitate the Cotton States into revolution." In 1859 he urged the Governor of Alabama to call a Convention, if a Republican candidate should be elected at the next Presidential election. He was a leader in the Democratic National Convention at Charleston in 1860, taking the extreme Southern ground, and withdrawing to a side Convention with his friends from Alabama and other States to put in motion the secession programme. This Charleston-Baltimore Convention, it will be remembered, nominated Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for the Presidency.

In the Fall of 1860 he delivered a moderate speech in this city, advocating a union of all parties to defeat Mr. LINCOLN. In December he was elected to the Alabama Convention, in which, in January, 1861, he reported the ordinance of Secession. In February he was sent to Europe to advocate the claims of the Confederacy. In November he was elected Confederate State Senator, and in February, 1862, he returned *via* Nassau and Tampa, avoiding the Federal blockaders.

He addressed the people of New-Orleans and told them that the powers of Europe were hostile to Slavery, and that the Confederacy could expect very little from them. He soon took his seat in the Senate, where he has remained until the time of his death, faithful to the rebel cause, and so devoted to it that he declined to be the leader of the opposition in Congress to Mr. DAVIS. Mr. YANCEY was a man of ability, but he had borne a traitorous heart for years. He was thoroughly committed to the splendid slave empire which has so brilliant an existence in the fanatic brains of the secession leaders.

Arrival of the America.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 23d *via* Londonderry on the 24th of July, arrived at this port this evening. Her news is anticipated.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Movements of the Rebels in West Tennessee.

The Alabamians Deserting from Bragg's Army.

JOE JOHNSTON'S ARMY AT MERIDIAN.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Col. HATCH has driven RICHARDSON'S band of guerrillas, 1,000 strong, down into Mississippi, and has turned his attention to Gen. PILLOW'S forces, which are in the neighborhood of Paris, Tenn. PILLOW is reported to have crossed the river at Paris on Sunday last with six regiments.

One of Gen. DODGE'S scouts, who left Tuscumbia July 25, has arrived at Corinth. He reports that RHODDY has sent all his baggage and stores toward Rome, Ga., but remains in Tuscumbia Valley with almost all his forces.

This scout also reports that nearly half the Alabamians in BRAGG'S army have deserted, taking their arms, and are in the mountains, refusing to go back.

Lieut. DAVENPORT, of the Twenty-sixth Mississippi regiment, left JOHNSTON'S army four days ago, and reports that JOHNSTON, with the bulk of his army, was at Meridian. Part of his force was under orders to go to Mobile. They were entirely ignorant of GRANT'S movements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Important Order of Gen. Rosecrans.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
WINCHESTER, Tenn., July 28, 1863.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: By the favor of God you have expelled the insurgents from Middle Tennessee.

You are now called upon to aid your unfortunate fellow-citizens, of this section of the State, in restoring law and securing protection to persons and property; the right of every free people.

Without prompt and united efforts to prevent it, this beautiful region will be plundered and desolated by robbers and guerrillas; its industry will be suspended or destroyed, and a large part of the population left without sufficient food for the coming Winter.

It is true many of the people have favored the rebellion, but many were dragged unwillingly into it by a current of mad passion, they could not, or dared not resist.

The conspirators and traitors, bankrupts in fortunes and in reputation; political swindlers, who forced us from our homes to defend the Government of our fathers, have forced the inhabitants of Middle Tennessee into this unnatural attempt to ruin and destroy it.

Remember we fight for common rights. What we ask for ourselves we willingly accord to others—freedom under the Constitution and laws of our country—the country of WASHINGTON and JACKSON.

Assure Tennesseeans of this. Assure them that, foreseeing the waste and suffering that must arise from a state of anarchy, you stand ready to aid them in reëstablishing and maintaining civil order. Tell them to assert their former rights against an arbitrary and cruel revolutionary party, that has ruined their State, impoverished their families, rendered their slave property insecure, if not altogether valueless, dragged their sons, fathers and brothers from home, and caused their blood to be shed for an insane project, the success of which would be the proclamation of interminable war, and the death-knell of State rights, as well as individual freedom. And if they are willing to help themselves, give them every assistance and protection in person and property consistent with your military duties.

I. Officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland:

Some grave outrages and wrongs have been perpetrated on loyal citizens and helpless women, by lawless and unprincipled men wearing our uniform and calling themselves soldiers. Such violations of orders disgrace our country and cause. I appeal to you by your honor, your love of country, and the noble cause in which you serve, to denounce and bring to punishment all such offenders. Let not the slightest stain tarnish your brilliant record.

Let no thief, pillager, or invader of the rights of person or property go unpunished.

Remember that the truly brave and noble are always just and merciful, and that by a strict observance of orders, you will crown your noble work and establish your claims to the respect and gratitude of our country.

II. Stragglers and marauders separated from their commands without authority, who go thieving and pillaging around the country, are not entitled to the privileges of soldiers and prisoners of war. They are to be regarded as brigands—enemies of mankind, and are to be treated accordingly.

III. Deserters, conscript agents and prisoners of war desirous of abandoning the rebellion and becoming peaceable citizens, will be paroled as prisoners of war, and permitted to return to their homes, on giving bonds and security, or satisfactory assurance, for the faithful observance of their paroles, and will not be exchanged unless they violate their promises.

IV. All citizens are invited to unite in restoring law and order, and in suppressing marauders and guerrillas. All privileges and protection compatible with the interests of the service will be accorded to those who are willing and give assurance by their parole, oath and bond, or other satisfactory voucher, that they will conduct themselves peaceably, and do no injury to the Government.

V. Those claiming allegiance to the rebellion, or who cannot or will not give satisfactory assurance that they will conduct themselves peaceably, are, on their own theory, by the law of nations, bound to leave the country.

This rule will hereafter be observed in such districts as come within our control, at the discretion of the commanding officer of troops in the district.

VI. Persons desiring to vote, or to exercise any other right of citizenship, will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance; unless the commanding officer has reason to suppose a fraudulent intent on the part of such person.

VII. Provost-Marshals are authorized to parole prisoners of war, to administer the parole to noncombatants, and oath of allegiance to citizens, in accordance to the provisions of this order, under such instructions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Provost-Marshal General, on the Provost-Marshal of corps or divisions, detached or acting at inconvenient distances from their corps headquarters, reporting promptly a list of the names and description of all persons so paroled by them, with their bonds, if any have been given, to the Provost-Marshal General of the army, at the headquarters of the Department, for record.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
J. BATES DICKSON, A. A. G.

The Draft at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The draft for this district, comprising the Counties of Oswego and Madison, commenced in this city at 2 P. M., and before 5 o'clock the draft in the city was completed. A large crowd gathered around the Provost-Marshal's office. They occasionally cheered vociferously when certain names were called, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. The conscripts are making preparations to parade the streets this evening with a band of music.

Drafting in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday Aug. 4.

The draft was made in the Tenth Ward this morning. This completes the draft in all the city Congressional Districts.

A Serious Disturbance in Iowa.

A COLLISION IN KEOKUK COUNTY BETWEEN THE COPPERHEADS AND UNION MEN.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The *Journal* this morning has the following:

"A collision occurred on Saturday between the Copperheads and Union men at South English, Keokuk County. About fifty shots were fired on both sides. TULLY, a leader of the Copperheads, was killed. Two others died of their wounds. The Copperheads were driven out of the place."

LATER.

The Sheriff of Keokuk reached this place at daybreak this morning, *en route* to Davenport for military assistance. He reports that the insurgents have gathered to the number of 1,500, and that they are hourly increasing their strength. They claim to be 4,000 strong in the county. All are armed and full of fight. The citizens of Washington, 15 miles from the scene of the difficulties, are reported to be much alarmed for the safety of their town.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The sale of $960,000 worth of Five-Twenties is reported to-day. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 22.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug 4.

THE DRAFT.

The draft in four out of seven Wards in this city has been completed. It embraces 2,600 whites and 818 colored men. Amongst the drafted are three clergymen, as many members of the City Councils, and several telegraph operators; also, reporters, printers, lawyers and representatives of all classes of business.

A party of drafted men attempted yesterday to escape from the city, but were apprehended as deserters.

Judge-Advocate HOLT has given the opinion that Paymasters Clerks are not found in the list of exempted classes. They sustain, it is true, a certain relation to the military service, as do Paymasters and others who receive a ration daily as a part of their allowance, but they are not so far in the service as to be liable to the field duty for which the national forces are drafted; and they should not therefore by reason of their position be permitted to escape that liability, should the chances of the draft impose it upon them.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

There is great rejoicing here over the glorious and peaceful Union victory at the polls in Kentucky. Dispatches received this evening say that GREEN CLAY SMITH'S majority over the Copperhead MENZIE'S, is three thousand. BRUTUS CLAY'S majority is two thousand. Gen. BOYLE and his brother Butternut, BUCKNER, are both laid out cold.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

To promote the efficiency of the cavalry service, the Secretary of War has ordered that the cavalry troops in each of the several armies shall hereafter be inspected monthly, the reports of which inspections will be forwarded to the Cavalry Bureau here. These reports will exhibit the condition of the cavalry service in general, and especially the condition of the mounts, and will state what service the troops inspected have done since last inspected, how many miles their horses have traveled within the month, what character of service has been required of them, and under what circumstances it has been rendered, and all other information pertaining to the objects of the inspection, which it may be advisable should come to the notice of the Bureau.

Gen. PLEASANTON has been placed in command of the cavalry forces in the Army of the Potomac, in place of Gen. STONEMAN, assigned to duty in the War Department, as Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. The change was made on the recommendation of Gen. MEADE.

GEN. GRANT'S PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners captured by GRANT at Vicksburgh, in round numbers, is as follows:

Privates and non-commissioned officers	26,000
Commissioned officers	2,000
Total	28,000

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Another exchange of prisoners will take place in a few days.

AFFAIRS IN PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The Mayor of Portsmouth, Va., accompanied by Mr. BRUMMEL, member elect of the Legislature of West Virginia, has reached Washington, on business connected with the recent conflict of authority between Gen. NAGLEE and the Municipal Councils.

PROMOTED.

For gallantry in the field and services rendered in various military capacities, Maj. KIERNAN, late of the Sixth Missouri cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers by the President.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

All requisitions of the Paymaster-General, for the payment of the army up to the 1st of July, have been filled, and the Paymasters are already on their way to the several armies to pay off the troops.

GUERRILLAS.

The rebel guerrillas last night came to Springfield Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, seven miles from Alexandria, and stole 100 mules. All but 20, however, were recaptured by a pursuing force of our cavalry.

SURGEONS.

Dr. JOHN N. LYMAN has been commissioned Surgeon of the Third regiment of Colored Volunteers. Ten Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons are yet wanted to fill vacancies in the colored regiments.

NAVAL NEWS.

The United States bark *Restless* recently captured, on the Florida coast, the schooner *Ann*, of Nassau, and a sloop without a name, both loaded with cotton. These vessels were attempting to run the blockade.

Acting Master JOHN O. ORMOND has been dismissed from the navy.

Applicants for appointment as Acting Assistant-Surgeons in the navy must be under 30 years of age, instead of over 30, as incorrectly printed a few days ago.

The Navy Department is in want of small, low-pressure iron screw tugs. Price, age of the boat and full descriptions should be forwarded.

INDIAN AGENT.

HENRY H. DEPUY has been appointed Indian Agent for the Upper Missouri and adjacent country.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Result Largely in Favor of the Union Candidates.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The election returns from all parts indicate a decided Union victory. In that portion of the State which was considered doubtful there is a large majority for the Union Candidates.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Kentucky elections result largely in favor of the Union, as far as heard from. CLAY and SMITH are certainly elected to Congress.

Senatorial Election in West Virginia.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The West Virginia Legislature, in joint session to-day, elected W. T. WILEY, of Morgantown, and P. G. VAN WINKLE, of Parkersburgh, United States Senators, the former on the first and the latter on the sixth ballot.

From Boston.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WOUNDED—LARGE SALE OF WOOL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The amount of the contributions received by the Christian Commission in this State for the benefit of wounded soldiers reaches $53,726 94.

There was a large wool sale this afternoon, attended by dealers from this and other cities. The lot consisted of 944 bales unwashed Cape wool, the entire cargo of the bark *Kergood*, from Algoa Bay; 82 bales Mongadore wool, unwashed; 600 bales California wool, and 65 bales choice light unwashed Spanish wool. The Cape wool, in lots of from 20 to 30 bales, sold readily at prices ranging from 36c. to 38½c. per pound; and the California grades ranged from 32c. to 39c., averaging about 35c.

University Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Regents of the University met in Convention to-day with the officers of Colleges and Academies, for the purpose of advancing the cause of liberal education. Chancellor PRUYN gave the opening address and was elected President of the Convention. Dr. WOODWORTH was chosen Secretary. Professor LEWIS, of Union College, and Professor NORTH, of Hamilton College, read papers on classical studies. There was a large attendance of professors and teachers from every part of the State. Professor DAVIES, of Columbia College, is Chairman of the Business Committee. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow night.

The American Dental Convention.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The American Dental Convention held its ninth annual session here to-day. About 70 members were present. Dr. W. B. ROBERTS presided in the absence of the President. The morning session was occupied in organizing and electing officers. The following officers were chosen: President, J. TAFT, of Cincinnati; Vice-President, M. W. SHEFFIELD, of New-London; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. ATKINSON, of New-York; Recording Secretary, C. N. PIERCE, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, A. C. HAWES, of New-York. It is expected that the Convention will continue four or five days.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE SIEGE PROGRESSES WELL.

MORRIS ISLAND, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

Simply to convey this welcome fact, "the siege progresses well," have I, in a torturing heat, roamed for the past two days the sands of Morris Island, and now resume the quill. I wish that I might take aside each reader of the *Inquirer*, and whisper confidentially in his ear *what I know, and what I have seen.* I think said reader would "immediately act as if he had heard some good news." But I must content myself with merely assuring you that our course is onward, steadily and silently; and while I could, by a single dash of my pen, expand the optic of the North to an alarming degree, by giving you all the contraband intelligence I possess, still the thought that such a course would insure me "a night in the trenches," guides my pen, and I only say that Gen. GILLMORE each day has a clearer vision of Charleston, and his possession of it will not be the "hope deferred."

WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING.

For the last three days and nights the rebels have fired upon us continually from Sumter, Gregg, Wagner and Fort Jackson. On this latter fort they have mounted some long-range guns, which they fire with great accuracy. Their plan of action last Sunday and Monday was to fire thirteen shots every twenty minutes, and our boys laying to heart this rule, jumped under cover with great regularity. The number of men wounded by this enfilading fire from Johnson has only averaged four a day, and I hope BEAUREGARD will continue to waste his ammunition thus. The rebels are strengthening Johnson, and have also built another enfilading battery lower down James Island. Some of our scouts have visited it, but found only one gun mounted in it, although with twelve embrasures. Although they have doubtless a large land force, they seem afraid of us, and sullenly await our next active demonstration.

SCOUTING—A FLAG OF TRUCE.

This week Capt. PAINE, One Hundredth New-York, the best and most fortunate scout we have, succeeded, in a manner unknown to myself or the enemy, *in reaching the parapet of Wagner, and inspecting, unmolested, the interior.*

Monday afternoon BEAUREGARD sent a communication to Gen. GILLMORE, by flag of truce. At present the subject of the correspondence is a secret; but I hope to allay your curiosity in my next. The other night we had an alarm that the rebel ram *Palmetto State* was coming down Stono River, some twelve miles below this point. Immediately a "cheese box" was dispatched to capture her; but, as the rumor was false, we were obliged to defer the prize *Palmetto State.*

SUTLERS WORKING IN THE TRENCHES.

Five regimental sutlers were caught last Wednesday selling liquor to enlisted men and charging exorbitant prices. For instance, $2 50 a can for condensed milk, the regular wholesale price of which is 15 cents. Maj. STRYKER condemned them to a night's work in the trenches, where the rebel fire is the hottest. Col. HALL, our worthy Provost-Marshal-General, approved the sentence, and the sutlers were taken up to the trenches, almost under Wagner, and told that if they were lazy or showed the white feather they would be shot. The sutlers toiled in agony all night long, and fortunately accomplished their campaign without loss of life or limb. It will be a lasting lesson to them, and serve us with food for laughter for a week to come. One of them also had his entire stock of liquors confiscated to the use of our men in the trenches. This stock includes 42 barrels of ale and 90 dozen of wine.

OUR IRONCLADS AND WAGNER.

The "cheese-boxes," when Wagner becomes too saucy, go up the channel, and pour a heavy fire *at* her; *sometimes* into her. But Wagner will not succumb to the ironclads, although they do well. Gen. GILLMORE, however, looks upon this rebel sandhill with the calmness of a philosopher, and will accomplish even more than its reduction. I will in a future letter elucidate the following sentence:—"The *Army, and not the Navy, is taking Charleston and its approaches.*"

OUR LATE WOUNDED.

The following men have been wounded in the trenches during the past week:

Lieut.-Col. Legget, 10th Connecticut.
Charles P. Lufkins, Co. C, 24th Massachusetts.
George Peet, Co. I, 8th Connecticut.
William Porter, Co. B, 6th Connecticut.
John Clark, Co. B, 6th Connecticut.
Joseph Jones, Co. E, 6th Connecticut.
Michael Morgan, Co. B, 6th Connecticut.
Byram Howard, 4th New-Hampshire, dead.
26th—John Mullin, Co. G, 4th New-Hampshire.
27th—Thomas Hodges, Co. F, 67th Ohio.
28th—Lieut. J. C. Edwards, Co. I, 62d Ohio; Lieut. Baxter, Volunteer Engineers.
29th—Phineas C. Fish, Co. G, Volunteer Engineers; John McDaniels, Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania.

GEN. SAXTON'S ORDER ON THE DEATH OF COL. ROBERT G. SHAW.

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 27, 1863.

To the Colored Soldiers and Freedmen of this Department:

It is fitting that you should pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Col. ROBERT GOULD SHAW, Colonel of the Fifty-fourth regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. He commanded the first regiment of colored soldiers from a Free State ever mustered into the United States service. He fell at the head of his regiment, while leading a storming party against a rebel stronghold. You should cherish in your inmost hearts the memory of one who did not hesitate to sacrifice all the attractions of a high social position, wealth and home, and his own noble life, for the sake of humanity. Another martyr to your cause—that death has added still another hope for your race. The truths and principles for which he fought and died still live, and will be vindicated. On the spot where he fell, by the ditch into which his mangled and bleeding body was thrown, on the soil of South Carolina, I trust that you will honor yourselves and his glorious memory, by appropriating the first proceeds of your labor as freemen toward erecting an enduring monument to the hero, soldier, martyr, ROBERT GOULD SHAW. R. SAXTON.
Brigadier-General and Military Governor.

Grand Commercial Railroad Excursion.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The members of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit Boards of Trade, numbering three hundred, arrived this afternoon on the Grand Trunk Railway, *en route* to Montreal and Portland. They remained here two hours, and were welcomed by C. J. BRYDGES, Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, who entertained the excursionists, together with the Toronto Board of Trade and a number of prominent citizens, at a lunch. Speeches were made by Mr. BRYDGES, Hon. Mr. HAYES of Chicago, Lieut.-Gov. MAY of Michigan, and others.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

REOPENING THROUGH BY THE 8TH INSTANT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

This road will certainly be reopened through by the 8th inst., for passenger and freight transit. Bills of lading, with the usual guarantee, can be issued to-morrow, and shippers can rely upon their freights being forwarded without delay. The entire line is now free from the enemy and fully guarded by the Federal forces.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The races, to-day, were largely attended.

The first race, for mile heats, resulted as follows:

F. MURPHY'S b. h. *John Morgan*, 5 years	1	4	1
T. G. MORRIS' b. f. *Ringgold*, 3 years	2	1	2
C. COPPIN'S c. h. *Garry*, 6 years	4	3	4
J. S. WATROUS' b. f. *Lexington*, 3 years	5	2	5
J. M. CLAY'S b. c. *W. R. Davis*, 4 years	3	5	3

Time, 1:31; 1:32; 1:30.

The second race, two and a half mile dash, handicap, resulted as follows:

P. C. BUSH'S *Seven Oaks*, 4 years, 85 lbs.	1
W. H. STRONG'S *Punch*, 4 years, 90 lbs.	2
W. MORRIS' *Dangerous*, 4 years, 95 lbs.	3
GEO. WILKES' *Ben West*, 5 years, 105 lbs.	4
D. MULLIGAN'S *Observer*, 5 years, 85 lbs.	5
F. MORRIS' *Reporter*, 5 years, 114 lbs.	6

Time, 3:56¼.

The Steamer Pacific Ashore.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The steamer *Pacific* went ashore on the morning of the 3d, near Trepassy. No particulars are yet received.

Staten Island.

An amateur vocal and instrumental concert, in aid of the Building Fund of the German Lutheran Church on Staten Island, is to take place this (Wednesday) evening at the St. Julien Rooms, Stapleton. The object commends itself to the encouragement of the good people of the island, while the concert itself is arranged to attract a large and fashionable attendance.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Kent's East India Coffee.—The great reputation of this Coffee for healthfulness and economy has induced unprincipled persons to offer a worthless article as "East India Coffee," representing it to be the genuine KENT'S. The public will guard against imposition, and buy only packages marked KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, No. 154 Reade-st. Sold by respectable grocers everywhere.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Oriental Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 Fourth-av., near Cooper Union, should be visited by everybody. Elegant apartments for Ladies. Open to both Gentlemen and Ladies from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Ladies for Long Branch and the various watering places, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families—good articles at moderate prices—patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.: also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Boats, Pleasure Boats, Wooden and Metallic Boats of all kinds. INGERSOLL'S, No. 243 and 244 South-st., New-York.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

LYNCH—KIRBY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, HECTOR P. LYNCH and LIZZIE, only daughter of Robert J. Kirby. No cards.

LEFFERTS—ROBINSON.—On Monday, Aug. 3, at the residence of and by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Mr. JOHN R. LEFFERTS and Miss SAPHRONIA ROBINSON, all of this City.

WISWALL—BERRIAN.—At Trinity Church, on Monday evening, Aug. 3, by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, Rev. ALVAH WISWALL and JANE T. C., daughter of the late Rev. William Berrian, D. D.

DIED.

BARTON.—On Monday night, Aug. 3, after a short illness, MARY BARTON, the beloved wife of Walter M. Barton, of No. 44 Gregory-st., Jersey City.

The funeral will take place from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Erie and South 3d sts., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Dumfries (Scotland) papers will please copy.

BALLANTINE.—At Highland Mills, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM FREDERICK, only child of William A. and Evelina Ballantine, aged 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Aug 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 47 Barrow-st.

BELL.—At her parents' house, at Yonkers, on second day, 3d of 8th month, 1863, ELIZABETH BELL, youngest child of William and Ann Thomas Bell, aged 4 months and 21 days.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

CRAFT.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 3, Mr. AUGUSTUS CRAFT, late of this City, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the house of Andrew Hoyland, No. 59 Bank-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 3, CHARLES DUDLEY, infant son of Charles S. and Elizabeth S. Clarke, aged 1 year, 11 months and 1 day.

CLARK.—On Monday morning, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, GARRETT D. CLARK, youngest son of Garrett D. and Sarah Clark, aged 15 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 West 50th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Aug 3, of congestion of the brain, HENRY J. CAMBELL, aged 45 years.

The remains will be taken to Cherry Valley, N. Y., for interment.

DELAPIERRE.—On Monday, Aug. 3, ELIZA, infant child of Charles B. and Harriet E. Delapierre.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of the parents, 5th-av., near 130th-st.

HEERMANCE.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 2, from congestion of the brain, FRANCIS, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Heermance, aged 20 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock.

HYATT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, SARAH D. HILLIKER, wife of Ferdinand Hyatt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 613 5th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

KENDALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, NELLIE FAY, youngest daughter of William B. and Harriet M. Kendall, aged 2 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 229 Union-st., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 3, ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Trinity Chapel, without further invitation.

LIVINGS.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, suddenly, NICHOLAS C. LIVINGS.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Christopher Moller, No. 35 West 28th st. His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

MCGILL.—On Monday, Aug. 3, at No. 349 8th-av., JAMES MCGILL.

MOTT.—In Morrisania, on Sunday, Aug. 2, after a long and painful illness, D. W. C. Mott, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Morse-av., Morrisania.

MYERS.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, at the residence of J. M. Jaques, near Elizabeth City, N. J., Mrs. MARY ANN MYERS, in the 50th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in the family vault of Mr. Jaques, Evergreen Cemetery, near the above city.

MAXSON.—On board the U. S. Hospital ship, lower bay, New-York, on Monday, Aug. 3, HENRY C. MAXSON, Chief Engineer of the U. S. gunboat *Alabama*, in the 36th year of his age.

Mr. Maxson was the son of Rev. William B. Maxson, D. D., and leaves a family to mourn his loss.

ODELL.—In Hastings, on Monday, Aug. 3, JOSHUA ODELL, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Dobbs' Ferry.

REVERE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, Mrs. ELIZA REVERE, widow of the late Edward Revere.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 7th-st., at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 6. Her remains will be interred in the 2d-st. Marble Cemetery.

REYNOLDS.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, July 28, after a short but severe illness, CHARLES E., son of Elkanah M. and Sarah S. Reynolds, in the 10th year of his age.

SELMES.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, of inflammation of the brain, REEVES E., infant son of Reeves E. and Mary Elizabeth Selmes, aged 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 358 West 12th-st.

THOMAS.—In East Greenwich, R. I., on Monday, Aug. 3, A. B. THOMAS, formerly of this City, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at East Greenwich, on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2½ o'clock.

TOWT.—In Nyack, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at the residence of her son, John W. Towt, Mrs. ANN TOWT, aged 90 years.

WADE.—On Monday morning, Aug. 3, JOHN R. L. WADE, formerly of the City of Newark, N. J., in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. Langstroth, No. 135 East 36th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

WILLINS.—In Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, July 27, Mr. JOHN WILLINS, of Brooklyn, in the 59th year of his age.

WHITMAN.—On Monday evening, Aug. 3, CHARLES, the only son of Nichols and Ellen Whitman, aged 1 year, 10 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 26 Grand-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock.

WILBER.—On Monday, Aug. 3, CATHARINE AMELIA WILBER, widow of the late William Wilber, after a long and protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, aged 73 years, 10 months and 29 days.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joshua D. Devoe, No. 246 East 7th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Afflicted one, thy sorrows ended,
Joys unseen to us are thine;
Angels that did guard thy pillow,
Waft thee to a pleasant clime.

Though the grave wouldst have its victim,
Yet thy soul would onward go,
To its Maker and Redeemer,
And where pleasures ever flow.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, THOMAS B. WRIGHT, son of Finley and Lucy Wright.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 108 West 11th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 413.—Aug. 4, 1863.
69, 56, 59, 4, 14, 29, 15.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 414.—Aug. 4, 1863.
74, 51, 67, 38, 78, 11, 6, 75, 21, 28, 27, 18, 54.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

MME. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE.—Ladies desirous of improving their complexion without injury to the skin, should use Mme. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE, the purity of which is testified to by Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated chemist; and thousands of ladies who have used them for the last five years attest their undeniable merits in removing tan, redness, freckles, pimples, &c., as also their virtue as a preventive of erysipelas.

Mme. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE are no cosmetic; are used as a soap; cleanse and purify the skin; render it soft, clear and fair, bestowing a healthy hue on the complexion.

Sold by druggists and perfumers. Depot No. 590 Broadway.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without the signature.
C. LEWENBERG.

CHOICE ARTILCES.—OSBORN'S PURE-Juice Port, Guinness' Dublin Stout, Extra Bourbon Whisky, Meder's Swan Gin, bottled in Schiedam, and old Cognac Brandy, all warranted pure as imported. Also, a very choice lot of Spanish Olives, just received.
GEO. E. MENDUM, Importer,
Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
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Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs and Places of Fashionable Resort throughout the United States.
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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
why sons inherit the ways of their fathers, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free; at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

MILITARY.

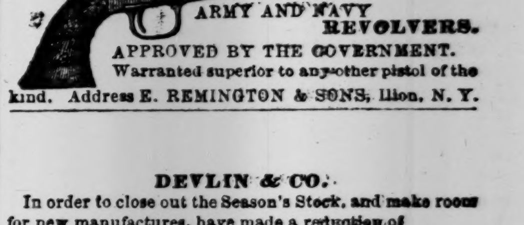
HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., MERCER HOUSE, corner Mercer and Broome sts., Aug. 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 10.—THIS REGIMENT will assemble at these headquarters at 9½ o'clock A. M., THIS DAY, Aug. 5, 1863, for the purpose of being mustered out of service and paid off. It is important that every member be present, fully uniformed and equipped. By order

Col. FRED. A. CONKLING, Commanding Regiment.
C. B. MITCHELL, Adjutant.

BABYLON
IS FALLEN

REMINGTON'S



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REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

DEVLIN & CO.
In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
20 PER CENT
In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.
Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1842. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway,
And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.
Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*
Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.
J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.
DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.
Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

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Wanted everywhere; from $5 to $15 a day guaranteed. Send along your name and the names of your friends. ☞ I will pay any person $1 for each extra name they send that will act as an agent.
Write plain the Names, Post-office, County, and State; if a soldier, the Name, Company, Regiment, and Location. Address P. S. NORDON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ARMY AND NAVY SIGNAL FIELD GLASSES,
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No. 199 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.
TAX-PAYERS, OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE, LAWYERS AND BUSINESS MEN generally, desirous of possessing the fullest and latest information of every kind under the Excise law, must procure the New Edition of REDFIELD'S HAND-BOOK OF THE U. S. TAX LAW. It is the latest, best and cheapest work.
One vol., 12mo., over 350 pages, bound in cloth. $1 25.
Sent by mail, free of postage, upon receipt of price.
Address J. S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, or BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Building, N. Y.

MUSQUITO NETS,
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all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
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STEARNS & CO.'S PREMIUM GLYCERINE SOAP—For sale by Grocers, Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the agents,
C. H. & F. E. SWAIN, No. 25 Old-slip.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. S. B., Box No. 170 Times Office.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1863, }
Two o'clock P. M. }

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, }
No. 5 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863. }

Morgan Jones, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen:

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully requested to call a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, on Monday, third of August, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering such subjects as may come before the Board.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JAMES SANDFORD,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
FREDERICK REPPER,
JOHN HEALY,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JOHN P. GAW,
JAMES HAYES,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
PATRICK H. KEENAN.

PRESENT—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

In the absence of the President at roll call, Councilman Gross moved that Councilman Webster take the chair.

Which was carried.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged and reflagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to hire a temporary location for Hose Company number Thirty-five, to be in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the salaries of the Inspectors of Small Repairs and Supplies in the Street Department be, and the same are hereby increased to the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars each per annum, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That Tenth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, the City to pay one-third, the property owners one-third, and the railroad company one-third, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Bill of George W. Roome, for meals, crape, &c., furnished at the funerals of Brigadier-Generals Zook and Weed, Colonel Husten, Captain Shine and Lieutenant Herbert.

In connection therewith, Councilman Joyce presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of five hundred and sixty-four dollars, in full, for bills for refreshments, crape, &c., furnished the Guard, &c., at the funerals of Brigadier-Generals Zook and Weed, Colonel Husten, Captain Shine and Lieutenant Herbert, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Board of Metropolitan Police, in relation to accommodations for the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Precinct Police, &c.

Councilman Sandford moved that the same be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

And the paper was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Mr. Camp to construct an awning in front of his premises, number two hundred and thirty-nine Fourth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to repair the crosswalks at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the sign of Charles Bownson, number eight hundred and one Sixth-avenue, be allowed to remain as at present until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the pay of Inspectors of Dumping Grounds be increased from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per diem, to take effect from this date.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered, and referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution that the wages of the pavers employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby increased to two dollars per day.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Raphael Leventhal to occupy a space not exceeding two feet from the front of his premises, number one hundred and eighty-four West Thirty-sixth-street, to exhibit goods and wares, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill (by Board of Aldermen adopted) of Conklin & Butts, amounting to eight hundred and twenty-six dollars for furnishing coaches on the occasion of the reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments, New-York Volunteers.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for funeral expenses of Captain Cavanagh.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-one dollars, for funeral expenses of Captain Patrick F. Clowrey, Eighty-eight regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to thirty dollars, for funeral expenses of Captain O. C. Joyce, Eighty-eight regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Twelfth regiment New-York State Militia for new set of colors.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Communication from the City Inspector, recommending the adoption of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to amend the seventh chapter of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

Bill of Charles Rook, amounting to twelve dollars, for services to the Committee on National Affairs, on the reception of the Thirty-second regiment New-York Volunteers.

(By Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.)

Which was lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Joyce—13.

Negative—Councilmen Healey, Keenan, Sandford, Russell—4.

Subsequently, the vote was reconsidered and the paper laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Houghtalin moved to take from the table the resolution that the resolution passed by the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July nine, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run their dumb engine to Chambers-street, to test its powers and probable safety for conducting their cars to Chambers-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

June 29, returned by His Honor the Mayor, without his approval.

The motion to take up was carried.

The resolution was then adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Sandford—1.

Councilman Keenan moved to take from the table the resolution that there be granted to "the Anthracite Gas Lighting and Heating Company of New-York" the right to lay pipes and mains for conducting gas for illuminating and heating and other purposes, through the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, squares and other public places in the City of New-York, for a period of fifty years, as prescribed by the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of New-York, the said conductors to be laid under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, the said Company being required to restore the streets opened by them for laying such pipes to the same condition as before the said pipes and mains were laid.

(July six, returned by His Honor the Mayor without approval.)

The motion to take from the table was carried.

The resolution was then adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilman Sandford—1.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the pay of the foremen employed in the City Inspector's Department, for cleaning streets, be increased to the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the World newspaper for advertising the official programme for the reception of the First, Fourth and Fifth regiments New-York Volunteers, and for the burial of Col. Ringgold, under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stetson & Company, for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for furnishing dinners to returned volunteers, on May twenty-three and twenty-seven, the amount to be taken from the account of City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Bill of Stetson & Company, amounting to two thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, for furnishing dinners to returned volunteers, May twenty.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Bill of N. & R. L. Conklin, amounting to forty-eight dollars, for furnishing coaches for the reception of the Thirty-second regiment New-York Volunteers.

(By Board of Aldermen, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Message of His Honor the Mayor, (dated June first,) returning unapproved the resolution directing the Comptroller to convey in fee simple, to the President and Directors of the German Hospital, a certain plot of land on the southeasterly corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, on which to erect hospital buildings.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-five, adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

Negative—Councilman Jones—1.

Message of His Honor the Mayor, (dated May twenty-five,) returning unapproved resolutions authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Dines Carolin, Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, for five thousand dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-five, adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor, two thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Jones moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from the further consideration of bill of P. Q. Connell, for eighty dollars, for band furnished for the Saint James' Temperance Society on the occasion of the reception of Colonel Corcoran.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until the second Monday in September next, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Olympus	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Hamburgh.
Damascus	Aug. 8	Quebec	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS.			
Morning Star	Aug. 8	New-York	New-Orleans.
Hudson	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.

The European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus, via* Portland, will close on Thursday, at 12¼ P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at....................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....................5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........................5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 16th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

MISS JAMES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At No. 54 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open on the 14th September. May be seen at that address after Sept. 1. Miss JAMES is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen: IN NEW-YORK—D. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cummings, B. H. Field, Esq., Edward Satterlee, Esq., John Jay, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, M. B. Field, Esq., J. W. Gerard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hawks, Baltimore; Hon. Edward Everett, Boston; Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, Michigan; Chief-Justice Taney, Washington; Pierre M. Irving, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Detroit; Hon. Robt. McClelland, Detroit; Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BUEL HALL.—REV. MR. AND MRS. BUEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School in Providence, R. I., will reopen on Monday, the 7th of September. Applications for admission should be immediately made. Address REV. R. F. BUEL, Providence, R. I.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

CLAVERACK COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF TRADE;

Beautifully located on the Hudson, in connection with the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y.

Designed to prepare young men for the various business pursuits of life, by imparting to them sound and practical instruction in

☞ *Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Business Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Correspondence, German and French Language, Mercantile Law, Political Economy, and the General Laws of Trade and Commerce.*

ESTABLISHED IN 1861;
CONTROLLED BY BOARD OF 13 TRUSTEES.
Prof. LOUIS W. BURNHAM,
For eight years Principal and Proprietor of
"BURNHAM'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,"

one of the best Institutions of the kind in the country, has charge of the COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, assisted by six able Professors, Lecturers and Teachers.

SCHOOL ROOM AND COUNTING ROOM—THEORY AND PRACTICE—Are happily combined at the *Claverack Commercial College and School of Trade.* Each student occupies a separate Office and Desk, and is provided with a splendid set of Bound Books and all the various forms of Business Papers.

The Business College is conducted upon the most carefully devised and thoroughly matured systems, the *Initiatory Counting Room* being, in reality, a miniature *Business Community.*

STUDENTS complete the full Accountant's Course in from one to two terms of 14 weeks each; are then examined by a Committee of *Practical Business Men,* and if found competent, will receive beautiful *Lithograph Diplomas.*

AN ELEGANT SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP is taught, which is not excelled in Practicability in this country, and every graduate writes a good business hand with ease and freedom.

LECTURES ARE REGULARLY DELIVERED upon the Ethics of Business, Mercantile Law, Political Economy, Mercantile Customs, Commercial Correspondence, Banking, Exchange and Finance.

Students receive certificates of membership to the full Collegiate Course, time unlimited, with the privilege of reviewing at pleasure free of additional charge, except for extra Stationary.

A CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP gives the Student free access to the Classes in *Common English Branches,* while necessarily engaged with his course.

Also free admittance to classes in German and the French language during one term, under the instruction of a first-class native Teacher.

☞ Fall Term opens 18th of September, 1863, and Students should enter at the opening; they can, however, commence at any time—receive individual instruction, and progress in the ratio of their abilities.

ONLY A COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION is necessary to prepare a person to enter the College.

SPECIAL PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, Instructed by a Yale Graduate—Latin and Greek Grammar and Composition an extra hour daily in each. A class of sixteen now preparing to enter Yale in '64. Students thoroughly fitted for any College.

GRADUATING COURSES.—A Special Graduating course of Study is prescribed for Ladies. Students who pursue this Study, and bear a satisfactory examination, will receive Diplomas, regardless of the time occupied. Twenty Ladies are now in the Senior class.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—This Department is under the supervision of a first-class class native Teacher, whose whole time is devoted to inculcating a correct knowledge of the French and German languages.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.—Those desiring instruction in this Department will receive the most scientific training from an able corps of Vocal and Instrumental Teachers. Unsurpassed facilities are afforded in this Department.

Sixteen first-class Professors and Teachers are giving their energies to make this the best School in the land. Seven of the Professors are married, and live with their families in the Institute with the pupils. This gives a watchful care over the pupils that cannot otherwise be secured.

Special pains is taken with the moral and religious instruction of the pupils, a large majority of which are professing Christians.

☞ Twenty pupils are instructed free of Tuition in the Normal class.

All the Students are required to take forty minutes daily regular exercise—the gentlemen in military drill under an experienced drill-master, the ladies in gymnastics under an experienced Gymnast.

☞ The excellent reputation which the Hudson River Institute has for years enjoyed as the result of its high standard of Scholarship, moral and religious discipline, charming and healthy location, has placed it preeminently in the front rank of educational institutions in this country. For Catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. MACAULAYS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York,* Revs. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerson, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Chartered 1863 and affording thorough medical education, begins Oct. 19, 1863. Special instruction imparted to nurses and ladies desiring to study for their own benefit. For Prospectus address Mrs. M. L. OSCANYAN, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York city.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.

The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, S. B. Strang retiring.

The affairs of the firm will be settled at the office of Strang & Adriance, No. 355 Broadway, either party signing in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.
STEPHEN B. STRANG.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, and will continue the dry goods business at No. 355 Broadway.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1863, by the decease of Edmund B. Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York, or their Brewing Establishment at Albany.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business at the City of Albany and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston, under the firm-name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR.

ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE that they have formed a copartnership under the name of WILLIAMS & MITCHEL, for the purchase and sale (exclusively on commission) of stocks, bonds and other securities, at the Brokers' Board or otherwise. No. 12 Wall-st.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
E. W. MITCHEL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm.

CAMMANN & CO.

Aug. 1, 1863.

TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A GRADUATE, and an educator who can produce most satisfactory testimonials, resulting from an experience of nearly ten years as head teacher in several of the largest and best schools in New-England, desires, with a view to devoting a portion of his time to literary pursuits, to hear of an opportunity to teach one or more classes in some institution, or to give private instruction during two or three hours of each day, in the classics, to young men fitting for college, or to any other young persons, in the mathematics, in elocution, or in the common English branches. References: Rev. Dr. Bellows, New-York; Rev. Dr. Tyng, New-York; Rev. Dr. Storrs, Brooklyn. Testimonials from the late Hon. Luther V. Bell, Charlestown, Mass.; from the late Frederick Emerson, Boston; from Rev. Wm. Barrows, Reading, Mass.; from Prof. William Russell, Lancaster, Mass.; and from Wm. B. Brown, Esq., Marblehead, Mass. The advertiser's address will be as follows: until Aug. 8, Boston, Mass.; between the 8th and the 30th, Derry, N. H.; subsequently to the 30th, Station D., New-York City. For any information which shall ultimately be of service to the undersigned, he will render a liberal compensation. HENRY A. LITTELL, late Head Teacher in the Highland Military School, Worcester, Mass.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

School Properties are sold and rented.

Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.

Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.

REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

AS RESIDENT TEACHER.—A FRENCH lady, much experienced in the management of youth, and well qualified to teach French, music and the English branches, desires a situation as resident teacher in a family or first-class school; references given; no objection to the country. Address J. S., No. 96 East 21st-st., N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching the higher English branches, music and French, desires to form an engagement for the Fall term. Address Box No. 47, Arlington, Bennington Co., Vermont.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY—A SITUATION in a school or family, to teach higher English branches, Latin and music; best of references given. Address A. SHEFFIELD, No. 9 University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIENCED woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and do the coarse washing; is an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and game; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A WELL EXPERIENCED COOK wishes a situation in a first-class family. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 27th-st. Good references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of one child and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 East 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by an American Protestant young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or would do waiting in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A GENTEEL ENGLISH Protestant woman a situation as nurse to grown children; can instruct them in the minor English branches; no objection to travel or to go to any part of the country. Wages $8. Best of reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; is a good sewer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 62 West 18th-st., southwest corner of 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a young woman, lately arrived in this country, as child's nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer; or would do chamberwork and waiting; understands it well. Can be seen at No. 90 5th-av., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT girl desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent laundress, and a good cook and baker; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a young man who has had several years' experience in this City; has the best of City references; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 744 Broadway, P. Trainor's saddlery store, until engaged, or address M. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for 3 days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman in a gentleman's family; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and has the highest references from former employer, with whom he has lived nine years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man in a private family; has lived with families of the highest standing in this City; can give the best of City reference from first and last employers. Address *Times* Office, N. M., Box No. 214.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted by a steady single man, Protestant, as above; is an excellent groom; understands the care of horses, &c.; willing to make himself useful; good references; City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scotchman, married, one child; is thoroughly competent in all departments of the business, either as private gardener or nursery foreman; first-class recommendations from his last employer. Address J. B., care of A. Smith, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man, who is a good gardener and first rate coachman, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent hand over horses, and keeps the carriage and harness in the best order; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OF AGE, wishes a situation as coachman; has six years' experience about horses and carriages. First class City and country reference. No objection to the country. Address for two days, T. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD workman, a situation to run rotary or cylinder presses; satisfactory references given. Address S. H. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

PAYMASTER'S CLERK POSITION wanted by an ex-clerk of a frigate and an iron-clad. Best references. Address, for one week, PAY CLERK, Box No. 151, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

FARMER WANTED.—A SOBER, STEADY, single man, who has been used to working on a farm, and who is capable of taking care of a horse and cow, and can come well recommended, can hear of a permanent situation on Staten Island, by applying at No. 246 Grand-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID WANTED.—One who is thoroughly competent to cut and fit children's clothes, &c., and who understands hairdressing. Call to-day at No. 6 5th-av., between the hours of 10 and 1.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR German coachman, (single;) one who understands the care of horses and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply from 10 to 12 this morning at No. 366 Washington-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED A GARDENER, A single man preferred; none need apply unless he can bring good late recommendations. Apply to G. EVERETT, No. 189 Water-st.

A GIRL WANTED.—A GOOD SMART GIRL to do general housework; she must be a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 264 West 23d-st. near 8th-av. German or Scotch preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN WHO understands thoroughly the designing and manufacturing of chemisetts, collars, cuffs, lacework and linen for ladies' wear, to take charge of this branch of our business. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A lad, from 16 to 17 years of age. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 1,123 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—SEVERAL COACHES, suitable for hacks or private use; fine shifting-top buggies; fine four and six seat rockaways; Germantowns, depot and express wagons, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, about 16 hands high; a good family or business horse; price $125. Apply at the lumber-yard, 1st-av., corner 39th-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
Corner of G and 22d sts., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863. }

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO. —The books of this Company, organized under the Manufacturing and Mining laws of the State of New-York, are now open at their office, No. 23 William-st., for receiving subscription to the Capital Stock.

The property of the Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, at the base of the Eastern Chain, or Snowy Range, of the Rocky Mountains, six hundred miles west of the Missouri, or six days' travel from the City of Atchison, on that river, and consists of 160 acres of land, a tunnel claim of two thousand feet in length, intersecting no less than fifteen veins of gold-bearing quartz; also a surface lode of exceeding richness, nine hundred feet long, on which there have been sunk two shafts, 40 and 70 feet, and the ore taken from them, assayed by Messrs. Booth & Garratt, of Philadelphia Mint, proving very rich, and promising returns for the investment of capital equal in magnitude to those of California or Nevada.

The selection of this mining property was made under the personal supervision of William Petherick, Esq., the well-known mining engineer, and Prof. Charles P. Williams, recently appointed Commissioner of Mines for the United States.

THEODORE HYATT, President.
EDWARD T. LATHAM, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, on stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

QUOTATIONS OF UNCURRENT MONEY, as bought by TISDALE & SWEENEY, NO. 104 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF ANN.

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	1-5	Delaware	½
New-York State	½	Illinois and Wisconsin	1½
New-Jersey	½	Iowa and Michigan	¾
Philadelphia	1-5	Missouri	2
Pennsylvania	½	Ohio, and State Bk., Ind.	½
Baltimore	½	Syracuse	½
Maryland	1	Canada	26 prem.

American gold, silver, Canada bank notes, and all corporation shinplasters bought at best rates.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the Coupons due October 1st, 1857, of the first mortgage bonds on and after August 10, 1863, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the Bondholders in New York and elsewhere, Coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: from 10th August to 10th September, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., No. 41 Wall street, Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.

Dated July 27, 1863.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf....No. 318	$87,920 83	In name of Geo. Peabody & Co., Trustees.
Ctf....No. 1,022	250,102 41	
Ctf....No. 416	5,624 03	In name of Geo. Peabody & Co.
Ctf....No. 1,023	8,827 50	

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO., }
(As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863. }

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY due 1st of August next, will be paid at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863. }

THE COUPONS DUE, AUGUST 1, FROM the preferred sinking fund, Appleton Extension, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $80 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Office, No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, August 4, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON ROSE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 1 PINE-ST. }

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax: both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
3d-av., cor. 9th-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863. }

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst. inclusive. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE, No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 22, 1863.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 393 Canal-st.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Aug. 3.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT
Miller & Conger's stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South-st., New-York.
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
68 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
29 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
6 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
48 bales UPLAND COTTON,
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
183 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 bags PICKINGS.
Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
12 bbls. POTASH,
18 half bbls. POTASH,
48 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA:
8 casks GLASSWARE.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., ten days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
PRIZE GOODS,
From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE, AVON,
BREEZE, BROTHERS,
CLARITA, DART,
DIANA, EAGLE,
GIPSEY, JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY, SINNET,
NEPTUNE, SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aquadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Aug. 5,) at 12 o'clock, bay horse, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness, good family or coupé horse.

Bay horse 15½ hands high, 7 years old, kind and gentle in all harness and under the saddle; has been driven by a lady.

Leather-top buggy and harness, nearly new. The above to be sold only because the owner has no further use for them.

No-top wagons, four-seat Germantown Rockaway, shifting-top buggies, park wagons, single and double harness, nets, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 58 bales, 50 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E, in diamond, w c 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.

ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. }

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.—THE HIGHEST bounty paid at No. 113 West-st., corner of Cortlandt, up stairs, opposite the Jersey City Ferry. Also, men for the Navy for one year. $38 advance paid.

THOMAS LEWIS, Agent.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st.. LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, [up stairs,] New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DEFORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 31 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 50½ and 51½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 3 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 4, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
} Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating a "Warehouse Receipt" issued by the undersigned in favor of Messrs. Bevans & Marshall, under date of July 10, 1863, for six barrels of molasses and sixteen hhds. sugar, imported ex bark *Gan Eden*, as the property therein described cannot be delivered by us.

AUG. 3, 1863.
WARD & GOVE,
Union Stores, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 25th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 24 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches: to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriage, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9½ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

SCOW WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for building a Scow capable of carrying a 15-inch gun, and must be delivered at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.

Plans can be seen at this office, or at the Inspection of Ordnance at the Navy-yard.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from... $95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables... $70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food... $50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool... $25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class... $90
Second-class... 50
Third-class... 35
} Payable in Currency.

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,800 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin... $125
Second Cabin... 88
Steerage... 25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Aug. 22

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship
CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,
Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin... $80
Second Cabin... 50
Steerage... 30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.
NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
NEW YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

The trains of this road will be run on that day only as follows:

Leave James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M., from 34th-st. only.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M.

Fare from Hunter's Point, to go and return, tickets good for that day only, TWENTY CENTS.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

AUGUST 6, 1863.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY— Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¾; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8¼; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS WANTED—$2,500 TO $5,000.—A young man desires to invest the above amount of cash, together with his services, in some safe business which will yield a fair return. Has had about ten years' experience in business in New-York. Prefers finance and correspondence or book-keeping. Unexceptionable references as to character and capacity given and required. Address, with full particulars, BUSINESS, Box No. 106 *Tribune* Office.

A PATENT FOR SALE—OF AN ARTICLE very valuable to undertakers, particularly in hot weather, and affording extremely large profits. It can be seen at our office.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

PATENT FOR SALE.—THE ATTENTION OF manufacturers and capitalists is called to the best Mica chimney for kerosene lamps ever invented. Call and see it in operation at our office.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TRUCKING ESTABLISHment of HOWELL & CO., for sale; is now doing a successful business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Call at No. 121 Barrow-st.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av., corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 655 Post-Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. —Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10.30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5.5 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:30 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and :05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12 40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10 25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P.M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 6:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only. 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Pier foot of Jay-street every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga at 7 o'clock the same evening. Returning, leave Albany every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice.

3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,
Reduced to 50 cents per yard.

2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY.
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LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVing been stolen from the subscriber, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, viz: One note of Timothy Langdon to Wm. R. Lewis or order, dated July 15, 1856, for $1,000; one note of John Healey to Naugatuck Savings Bank and Building Association or order, dated January 2, 1854, for $4,800.

JAMES SPENCER.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—A SMALL TRUNK, ON TUESDAY, 4TH inst., from an express wagon in the 6th-av. or vicinity. A suitable reward will be paid to any one leaving it with H. H. JONES, Westcott's Express, corner of Broadway and 10th-st.

A RECEIPT BOOK LOST ON MONDAY, Aug. 3, in the neighborhood of Jay, Warren, and Greenwich sts.; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 96 Chambers-st.

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MR. MARK SMITH.
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A SWEET AND BRILLIANT-TONED rosewood piano will be sold for $85: has French action, iron frame, round corners, &c., a fine rosewood stool included. Call at No. 10 Allen-st.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE of Southern New-York will commence the Annual Session, in its room, O. F. Hall, corner of Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES,
Grand Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—RELIGIOUS services will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, THURSDAY, 6th inst., as follows: Meeting for praise and prayer at 7 o'clock A. M., and preaching at 11 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. WATERBURY suitable to the occasion.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Continued from First Page.

ing of the 19th our command had heavy marches over bad roads. Making detours, threatening both Chillicothe and Hillsboro, on the North and Gallipolis on the South. Daily were we delayed by the annoying cry of "Axes to the front," a cry that warned us of bushwhackers, bambuscades and blockaded roads. From the 14th to the 19th every hillside contained an enemy, and every ravine a blockade. Dispirited and worn down we reached the river at 3 A. M., on the 19th, at a ford above Pomroy, I think, called Portland. At 4, two companies were thrown across the river and were instantly opened upon by the enemy, a scout of 300 men were sent down the river a half mile, who reported back that they had found a small force behind rifle pits, and asked permission of Gen. Meade to charge. He consented and by five he was notified that Col. Smith had successfully charged the pits, capturing 150 prisoners. Another courier arriving about the same time reported that a gunboat had approached near our battery and on being fired upon had retired precipitately.

Gen. M. finding both of these reports correct, and believing that he had sufficient time to cross the command, was using every exertion to accomplish the task, when simultaneously could be heard the discharge of artillery from down the river, a heavy drumming sound of small arms in the rear and right, from the banks of the river, came up three black columns of infantry, firing upon our men, who were in close column, preparing to cross. Seeing that the enemy had every advantage of position, an overwhelming force of infantry and cavalry, and that we were becoming completely environed in the meshes of the net set for us, the command was ordered to move up the river double-quick. The gallant field, staff and line officers, acted with decision and promptitude, and the command was moved rapidly off the field, leaving three companies of dismounted men, and perhaps 200 sick and wounded men, in the enemy's possession. Our artillery was doubtless captured at the river, as two horses had been killed in one piece and one in each of two others, and the mountain path, from which we made our exit, was too precipitous to convey them over. Two Lieutenants and five privates were known to have been killed on our side. After leaving the river, at Portland, the command was marched to Belleville, some 14 miles, and commenced fording, or rather swimming, at that point. Three hundred and thirty men had effected a crossing when again the enemy's gunboats were upon us—one iron-clad and two transports. Again we moved up the river. The Second brigade, commanded by Col. Adam R. Johnson, was ordered to cross, guides having represented the stream as fordable. In dashed the Colonel, closely followed by Lieut. Woodson, Capt. Helm of Texas; young Rogers of Texas; Capt. McClain, A. C. S., Second brigade, and myself. The Colonel's noble mare falters, strikes out again, and boldly makes the shore. Woodson follows. My poor mare being too weak to carry me, turned over and commenced going down; encumbered by clothing, sabre and pistols, I made but poor progress in the turbid stream, but the recollections of home, of a bright-eyed maiden in the sunny South, the pressing need of soldiers, and an inherent love of life actuated me to continue swimming. Behind me I heard the piercing call of young Rogers for help; on my right. Capt. Helm was appealing to me for aid; and in the rear my friend Capt. McClain, was sinking. Gradually the gunboat was nearing me. Should I be able to hold up until it came; and would I then be saved to again undergo the horrors of a Federal bastile? But I hear something behind me snorting! I feel it passing! Thank God! I am saved! A riderless horse dashes by; I grasp his tail; onward he bears me, and the shore is reached. Col. Johnson, on reaching the shore, seizes upon a ten-inch piece of board, jumps into a leaky skiff and starts back to aid the drowning. He reaches Capt. Helm, but Capt. McClain and young Rogers are gone. Yes, Capt. McClain, the true gentleman, faithful soldier and pleasant companion, has been buried in the depths of the Ohio. We sadly miss him at quarters and in the field. His genial smile and merry laughter will no longer ring upon our ear. But from his manly piety and goodness of heart the angels of Heaven will never mark him as an absentee. May the memory of his many virtues serve as a beacon-light to guide us all to the same Heavenly abode where he is now stationed.

Two men were drowned in the crossing. The gunboat and transports cutting us off again, Gen. Morgan fell back again, and just as daylight was disappearing, the rear of his command was leaving the river. Sad and dispirited, we impressed guides, collected together 300 men who had crossed—many without arms, having lost them in the river—and marched out toward Claysville. But before leaving the river, I will briefly recapitulate and sum up in short order the damage to the enemy in this raid, and the sufferings through which Gen. Morgan's command passed. On first crossing the Cumberland, we detached two companies—one to operate on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the other to operate between Crab Orchard and Somerset, Ky. The first captured two trains and returned to Tennessee. The second captured 35 wagons and also returned. We then detached 100 men at Springfield, who marched to Frankfort, and destroyed a train and the railroad near that point. We also captured a train, with a number of officers, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Shepherdsville—sent a detachment around Louisville, who captured a number of army supplies, and effected a crossing by capturing a steamer between Louisville and Cincinnati, at Carrolton, and rejoined us in Indiana. We paroled, up to the 19th, near 6,000 Federals, they obligating themselves not to take up arms during the war. We destroyed 34 important bridges, destroying the track in 60 places. Our loss was by no means slight; 28 commissioned officers killed, 35 wounded, and 250 men killed, wounded and captured. By the Federal accounts, we killed more than 200, wounded at least 350, and captured, as before stated, near 6,000. The damage to railroads, steamboats and bridges, added to the destruction of public stores and depots, cannot fall far short of $10,000,000. We captured three pieces of artillery and one 24-pounder at Lebanon, which we destroyed; one, a Parrot 3-inch gun at Brandenburgh, and a 12-pounder at Portland. These guns may have fallen in to the enemy's hands again; I do not know it to be so, but fear they have. After crossing into Indiana the inhabitants fled in every direction, women and children begging us to spare their lives, and amazingly surprised to find we were humans. The Copperheads and Butternuts were always in the front opposing us. Occasionally we would meet with a pure Southron, generally persons banished from the Border States. In Indiana one recruit was obtained, a boy 14 years old, who came as an orderly. Our command was bountifully fed, and I think the people of Indiana and Ohio are anxious for peace; and could the idea of their ability to conquer us once be gotten rid of, they would clamor for an immediate recognition. Every town was illuminated and the people everywhere rejoicing over the downfall of Vicksburgh.

Crops of wheat and oats are very good, but corn very poor, indeed.

After leaving the Ohio at Belleville, on the night of the 19th, we marched to near Elizabethtown, in Wirt county, from there to Steer Creek and across the mountains to Sutton; from Sutton on the Gauley Bridge road to Birch Creek, crossing Gauley at mouth of Cranberry, and thence into the Greenbrier county, crossing Cold Mountain, passing over a heavy blockaded road, tired steeds prevented rapid marches and six days were consumed ere we reached Lewisburgh, near which we left Col. Grigsby, with a detachment, which then numbered about four hundred and seventy-five men. From the crossing of the Ohio to our entrance into Greenbrier our men lived on beef alone, without salt, and no bread. Yet their only wish seemed to be for the safety of Gen. Morgan and the command.

To the kind officers, soldiers and citizens that we have met upon our journey since reaching the Old Dominion, in behalf of our command, we tender them our undying regard, and assure them if unbounded success has not fallen to our lot this time that we are more fully determined to strive for our country and cause than ever.

I have the honor to be your ob't servant,
S. P. CUNNINGHAM,
A. A. A. Gen. Morgan's Cavalry Division.

To this narrative the *Examiner* appends the following note:

The narrative of Gen. Morgan's recent campaign, kindly furnished us by Capt. Cunningham, will be read with an eager interest. It furnishes merely the outlines of this most extraordinary military achievement. The particulars and incidents of the expedition would fill a volume.

Capt. Cunningham, with others of the command, entertain hopes of the escape of Gen. Morgan, based upon the fact that he had three brothers with him of so close a resemblance to the General that any one of them might have been easily palmed off on Shackleford as the veritable chieftain himself. But we fear the Federal report is too true.

It is gratifying to know that Gen. Morgan passed entirely through the State of Ohio. We understand that Capt. Byrne, commanding the artillery of the expedition, saw the General in the river, nearing the Virginia shore, when, in response to the petition of one of his officers, remaining on the Ohio side, he quickly wheeled his horse and returned.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

ADVENTURES OF A REBEL DISPATCH-BEARER.

The Mobile *Register* publishes the following interesting letter from the "father of Lamar Fontaine:"

"Lamar is almost continually in the saddle, and employed in very hazardous enterprises. His last feat of arms was the most daring he has yet performed.

"He left my house May 24, under orders from Gen. Johnston to bear a verbal dispatch to Gen. Pemberton in Vicksburgh, and to carry a supply of percussion caps to our troops in that besieged city. I parted with him, hardly hoping ever to see him again alive; for I knew that Vicksburgh was closely invested on all sides. The enemy's lines of circumvallation extend from Snyder's Bluff on the Yazoo to Warrenton on the Mississippi, and the rivers and their opposite shores are filled and lined with their forces.

"He was well mounted, but was burdened with forty pounds of percussion caps, besides his blanket and crutches. He has no use of his broken leg and cannot walk a step without a crutch; and in mounting his horse he has to lift it over the saddle with his right hand. But he accomplishes this operation with much dexterity, and without assistance. I loaned him a very fine sabre with wooden scabbard to prevent rattling, and a very reliable revolver, which has never missed fire when loaded by me.

The family were called together for prayers, and we prayed fervently that the God of our fathers would shield him from all danger, and enable him to fulfill his mission to Vicksburgh successfully, and give him a safe return to us all. I then exhorted him to remember that, if it was the will of God for him to live and serve his country, all the Yankees owned by Lincoln could not kill him; but if it was the divine will that he should die, he would be in as much danger at home as in Vicksburgh, and death would certainly find him, no matter where he might be. I charged him to use his best endeavors to kill every one of the jackalls who should attempt to stop his course, or to come within reach of his sword or pistol.

He crossed Big Black River that night, and the next day got between their lines and the division of their army which was at Mechanicsburgh. He hid his horse in a ravine, and ensconced himself in a fallen tree, overlooking the road, during that day. From his hiding place he witnessed the retreat of the Yankees, who passed him in considerable haste and confusion. After their columns had gone by, and the night had made it safe for him to move, he continued his route in the direction of Snyder's Bluff. As he entered the telegraphic road from Yazoo City to Vicksburgh, he was hailed by a picket, but dashed by him. A volley was fired at him by the Yankees. He escaped unhurt, but a Minie ball wounded his horse mortally. The spirited animal, however, carried him safely to the bank of the Yazoo River, where he died, and left him afoot. He lost one of his crutches in making his escape. This was jerked from him by the limb of a tree, and he had no time to pick it up.

With the assistance of one crutch he carried his baggage, and groped along the Yazoo, until he providentially discovered a small log canoe, tied by a rope, within his reach. He pressed this into his service, and paddled down the river until he met three Yankee gunboats coming up to Yazoo City. He avoided them by running under some willows overhanging the water, and lying concealed until they passed. Soon afterward he floated by Snyder's Bluff, which was illuminated and alive with Yankees and negroes participating in the amusement of a grand ball of mixed races. He lay flat in his canoe, which was nothing but a hollow log, and could hardly be distinguished from a piece of drift-wood—and glided safely through the gunboats, transports and barges of the amalgamationists. He reached the back-water of the Mississippi before day, and in the darkness missed the outlet of the Yazoo and got into what is called "Old River." After searching in vain for a pass into the Mississippi, day dawned, and he discovered his mistake. He was forced to conceal his boat and himself, and lie by for another day. He had been two days and nights without food, and began to suffer the pangs of hunger.

At night he paddled back into the Yazoo, and descended it to the Mississippi, passing forty or fifty of the Yankee transports. Only one man hailed him, from the stern of a steamboat, and asked him where he was going. He replied that he was going to his fishing lines. In the bend above Vicksburgh, he floated by the mortar fleet, lying flat in his canoe. The mortars were in full blast bombarding the city. The next morning he tied a white handkerchief to his paddle, raised himself up in the midst of our picket boats at Vicksburgh, and gave a loud huzza for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, amid the *vivas* of our sailors, who gave him a joyful reception, and assisted him to Gen. Pemberton's headquarters.

After resting a day and night in the city, he started out with a dispatch from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston. He embarked on his same canoe, and soon reached the enemy's fleet below the city. He avoided their picket-boats on both shores, and floated near their gunboats. He passed so near one of these, that through an open port-hole he could see men playing cards and hear them converse. At Diamond Place he landed, and bade adieu to his faithful "dug-out." After hobbling through the bottom to the hills, he reached the residence of a man who had been robbed by the savages of all his mules and horses, except an old worthless gelding and a half-broken colt. He gave him the choice of them, and he mounted the colt, but found that he traveled badly. Providentially he came upon a very fine horse in the bottom, tied by a blind bridle, without a saddle. As a basket and old bag were lying near him, he inferred that a negro had left him there, and that a Yankee camp was not far distant. He exchanged bridles, saddled the horse and mounted him after turning loose the colt.

After riding so as to avoid the supposed position of the Yankees, he encountered one of the thieves, who was returning to it from a successful plundering excursion. He was loaded with chickens and a bucket of honey. He commenced catechizing Lamar in the true Yankee style, who concluded it best to satisfy his curiosity by sending him where he could know all that the devil could teach him. With a pistol bullet through his forehead, he left him with his honey and poultry lying in the path, to excite the conjectures of his fellow-thieves.

He approached with much caution the next settlement. There he hired a guide for fifty dollars to pilot him to Hankerson's Ferry on Big Black River, which he wished to reach near that point, without following any road. The fellow he hired proved to be a traitor. When he got near the ferry, Lamar sent him ahead to ascertain whether any Yankees were in the vicinity. The conversation and manners of the man had excited his suspicions, and as soon as he left him he concealed himself, but remained where he could watch his return. He remained much longer than he expected; but returned and reported that the way was open, and that no Yankees were near the ferry. After paying him, he took the precaution to avoid the ferry, and to approach the river above it, instead of following the guide's directions. By this he flanked a force of the Yankees posted to intercept him; but as he entered the road near the river bank, one of them, who seemed to be on the right flank of a long line of sentinels, suddenly rose up within ten feet of him, and ordered him to halt. He replied with a pistol shot, which killed the sentinel dead, and, wheeling his horse, galloped through the bottom up the river; but the Yankees sent a shower of balls after him, two of which wounded his right hand, injuring four of his fingers. One grazed his right leg, cutting two holes through his pantaloons, and another cut through one side of my sword scabbard, spoiling its beauty, but leaving a mark which makes me prize it more highly. Seven bullets struck the horse, which reeled under him, but had strength and speed to bear him a mile from his pursuers before he fell and died. Lamar then divided his clothes and arms into packages, and swam Big Black River safely. He did not walk far before a patriotic lady supplied him with the only horse she had—a stray one, which came to her house after the Yankees had carried off all the animals belonging to the place. On this he reached Raymond at 2 o'clock in the morning, changed his horse for a fresh one, carried his dispatch to Jackson that morning, and rejoiced us all by an unexpected visit the same day.

Speaking of the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, the Mobile *Tribune* says:

"We do not question the valor of our armies at the two points alluded to, or the fighting qualities and skill of the two commanders, but it is impossible to deny that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson were thrown away by unpardonable neglect somewhere in the management of the commissariat.

On whose shoulders ought the blame of this criminal negligence to fall? It belongs somewhere, beyond question, and it ought to be visited by instant and relentless punishment.

We have sufficient reason to believe that for months a most reckless and shameless spirit of corruption has marked some of the commissary agents of the Confederate Government. The all-pervading spirit of speculation has controlled them. Fortunes have been made by them—transportation has been diverted from its legitimate purposes to their cupidity."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Under this head the *Enquirer* discusses the withdrawal of Mr. Roebuck's motion, which it says occasioned it no surprise. After showing why England does not want the war to stop, it proceeds:

"If there be any one among us who may, peradventure, have still clung to the idea that some friendship exists for us in England, we trust he is undeceived. But there are yet some who imagine that France is probably about to recognize us by herself. *This, also, we gravely doubt. France certainly is more friendly to us than England; has much less interest than England in the breaking down of American commerce, and no interest at all in the overthrow of American democracy, seeing that she is quite as democratic herself.* It is true, also, that by temperament and by the traditions of their race, the French are much more likely to feel a generous and disinterested sympathy with a brave people struggling for its rights against heavy odds. Yet Lord Palmerston is right in saying that the Emperor has his own impediments, which have hitherto kept him back from all action in our favor. Perhaps the chief of these is the formidable "Liberal," or "Republican" party in his empire, which is stupidly Abolitionist, which avails itself of every pretext for assailing the Emperor's acts, and which would be quite sure to cry out against his recognition of the Confederacy, as a sanction of Slavery and a disgrace to the banner of France. And these wretched "liberals" are growing stronger, the defeats of Government candidates in the late elections being *all* in their favor. The Emperor would not fear this opposition, if he were acting conjointly with England; but his hastening to recognize us *first*, and contrary to the remonstrances of England, would assuredly be made a powerful weapon against his power.

It is true that his policy, especially since the conquest of Mexico, imperatively requires the permanent disruption of the old American Union; but he, as well as England, is quite assured of this result at any rate. Neither one nor other of them is at all afraid of reconstruction and a powerful, reunited nation; *so the Emperor also can afford to take his time and watch his opportunities.*

If we had not so very singular a State Department as we have, there were methods in our power whereby we might have perhaps quickened the action of both England and France, and might at least have given them strong additional reasons for recognizing our Confederacy. One of these methods would have been to forbid all Consuls to exercise their functions; or (according to the phraseology of our State Department) to "revoke their *exequaturs*." The phrase signifies little—the *thing* was to admit no persons purporting to be Consuls from Powers not recognizing us. France and England need to have Consuls *here*, as they themselves admit; if they could have none, save in the regular way, there would be one motive the more to adopt that regular way, namely: to send duly accredited Consuls; *or, in other words, to recognize the Confederacy.*

Another method would have been *to offer certain commercial advantages to France and England, which should have placed them in a better position to profit by our trade than the Yankees after the close of the war.* This, we believe, would be highly agreeable to our people, who desire to have as little intercourse as possible with the Yankee nation, and feel the need of giving them as few opportunities and occasions as possible of coming into this country at all. Many of the Confederate newspapers have called on our Government to make some overtures of this kind, and especially to propose a favorable commercial treaty with France. But it has not seemed good unto our mysterious State Department to make any such proposals. No stipulation is to be made, if the State Department can help it, which would place the Yankees on any lower footing than that of the most favored nation. *Not only has Mr. Slidell not been instructed to offer any commercial advantages to France in any event; but we are informed by what we consider excellent authority, that he has been expressly instructed not to offer any such advantages.*

It follows from all these considerations that France has no very strong reasons, any more than England, to be in a hurry with her recognition. She also can wait with great equanimity; and if there were in our hands any means of gentle compulsion, or attractive inducement, by which we might have hastened her action, those means have been carefully taken out of our hands by our astonishing Department of State.

FROM GEORGIA.

Late Georgia papers furnish the following items:

The small pox is again in Twiggs County, and there are twenty-seven cases somewhere in the neighborhood of Ballard Station. The disease was brought by a soldier, who had suffered from it in Virginia, in his clothes, and was contracted by his wife in washing them. The cases are isolated.

Peter, a slave, the property of Jabez Grimes, suffered the extreme penalty of the law last Friday, a few minutes before 6 o'clock, in the jail yard of Chatham County, for the murder, on the 10th of June, 1861, of John T. Donnelly, a white child six years of age, and of which he was convicted at the May term of the Superior Court.

The *Confederacy* notices the arrival in Atlanta, from Vicksburgh, of Major W. B. Cox, Lieut. Daniel Pittmann, Col. Hulsey, (who was not killed at Jackson,) Hugh Wiley, Capt. Lowndes Calhoun, and W. B. Adams. They are well, cheerful—not half starved—not a bit whipped, and as rebellious as ever.

The Fortieth and Forty-first Georgia, and Sixty-first Tennessee regiments arrived at Atlanta on Saturday morning, on furloughs for thirty days. The Forty-second, Forty-third and Fifty-second Georgia regiments probably arrived at the same place on Sunday night last.

These are a portion of the Vicksburgh garrison who have been exchanged.

The Macon *Confederate* says that about fifty teams passed through Macon on Saturday, on their way to the southwest portion of Georgia, direct from Bragg's army. About the same number passed by Macon, on another road, in the same direction. Their object is to haul corn and supplies from the country adjacent to the railroad to the various depots on the same, for the use of the army. About one-half of the teamsters with the train were stalwart white men, whose places, we think, could be better supplied with the sons of Ham. The white men should be in the ranks, where fighting is to be done.

Gen. Howell Cobb passed through Augusta last Saturday, on his way to Athens. He was in good health and spirits.

Col. James I. Seward, of Thomas, is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District.

"YANKEE PRISONERS."

The following officers, says the *Examiner*, have been received at the Libby, as prisoners of war, since our last report: Lieut.-Col. A. P. Henry, Fifteenth Kentucky cavalry; Lieut.-Col. G. Von Helmrick, Fourth Missouri cavalry; First Lieut. F. M. Gilliland, Fifteenth Kentucky cavalry; First Lieut. R. Y. Bradford, Second West Tennessee regiment; Second Lieut. J. Clement, Fifteenth Kentucky; Second Lieut. J. T. Williams, First Kentucky; Second Lieut. G. S. Garrett, Fourth Missouri. The prisoners were taken at Jackson, Miss., and arrived via Atlanta, Ga. From Tarboro, N. C., First Lieut. Henry Hubbard, of the Twelfth New-York, and Second Lieut. Henry Mosher, of the same regiment, have been received.

Brigadier-Gen. Neal Dow left Richmond on Thursday morning for Mobile, Alabama, to answer to a requisition from the Governor of that State. Before leaving, he wrote letters to his wife and other relatives North. Considerably over an hundred cases of larceny are charged against him in the South.

Dow is the past grand master of rascals and thieves, and his very appearance is enough to prejudice one against the Yankees, even if he had never heard or read of them before. Of low stature, thin, and set off with grey side whiskers, he is the very scoundrel to go "a preachin'" in the South on his peculiar hobbies of Maine Law, Free Love, and Negro Amalgamation.

THE FLORIDA AND HER COMMANDER.

The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* has been favored with the sight of a letter from Capt. J. N. Maffit, of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, to his children in Fayetteville. It is dated Pernambuco, Brazil, May 12, 1863. The letter is a model of beauty in expressions of affection for his children. The following extracts are of general interest:

"I am very well, and very, *very* busy. Last night I saw a gentleman who ten days ago dined on board the *Alabama* with Eugene; he was then very well, and in high spirits, having just received letters from you all at *home*, by an English bark.

I feel happy to tell you that the Florida has been doing a fierce business; up to May 11 she had destroyed $9,700,000 of Yankee commerce, and eluded thirteen Federal men-of-war sent to destroy her and the Alabama.

The *Florida* and *Alabama* destroyed ten of the enemy's largest vessels on April 22, within sixty miles of each other, but up to May 13 have not met. Regards to Mr. Hale, and ask him please to mention (as it may quiet much anxiety) that up to this date all are well on both vessels.

I cannot write what my plans are—the duty is very terrible upon one's mental and physical ability; but I am doing all in my power for the benefit of the Confederacy. Dare not write more. I embrace you all, my dear children. May God bless you, and ere long unite us in peace and prosperity."

FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier, July 28.

There was no firing of any importance Monday, Fort Sumter and our batteries sending only an occasional shot or shell at the Yankees on Morris Island. The latter made no response. They were again at work upon their battery, previously reported in Monday's issue. This seems to be a very small concern, in the form of semi-circle, erecting on the beach. We could discern but one mortar placed in position in the battery, and but very few men at work.

On our side we are glad to say that every day is adding greatly to our strength, and that our military represent everything progressing satisfactorily. A few more transports arrived yesterday.

There were about twenty-seven vessels of all classes inside the bar yesterday, including the *Ironsides* and six Monitors. Some twenty-five vessels were reported in Stono. A brig which had got ashore was being stripped by the Yankees Monday afternoon.

REPORTED VICTORY IN LOUISIANA.

From the Enquirer, Aug. 1.

An official dispatch, dated Morton, Miss., July 30, states that it is reported on authority deemed reliable, that an engagement took place recently near Donaldsonville, La., between Maj.-Gen. Dick Taylor and the Federal troops under Banks, in which our forces were victorious, and that we had captured six thousand prisoners. Gen. Taylor has since fallen back to Dechee.

It is confirmed that nearly all of Grant's army have left Vicksburgh, and the Yankees report that they are destined for Mobile and Tennessee.

THE LOSSES AT GETTYSBURGH.

The *Enquirer* publishes a list of killed and wounded at Gettysburgh in the Fifty-fourth North Carolina regiment. The following is the

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers.			
Killed	3	Missing	12
Wounded	11		
Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.			
Killed	31	Missing	172
Wounded	148		
Aggregate			377

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Board of Education.—The Board held a regular meeting last evening and transacted the usual amount of routine business. Dr. J. S. Thorne moved, that the Committee on Supplies be empowered to take such steps as they deemed advisable in procuring a supply of fuel for the Public Schools, it being explained that in consequence of the uncertain state of the markets, it was unadvisable to advertise for proposals, as heretofore, and that the matter had best be left to the discretion of the Committee. A discussion ensued during which Mr. E. W. Fiske produced a circular from the Pittston Coal Company, stating that they will supply coal, when purchased, in large amounts, at $6 60 per ton, to be delivered at some point on the Hudson River. The motion was adopted. Mr. S. J. Eastman sent in his resignation as Chairman of the Committee on Colored School No. 1, which was accepted. The reports of the Principals of the Public Schools in relation to the length of time occupied daily in teaching the children were presented, showing that the average number of school hours daily, including intermissions, was 6¼. The report was accepted, and the Board shortly after adjourned.

Funeral of a Soldier.—Capt. Harry S. Green, of the Fifty-second regiment N. G., died on Sunday morning last from disease contracted during the recent campaign in Pennsylvania and Maryland. He was well known in the city as a dealer in newspapers and periodicals. The remains were yesterday conveyed to their last resting-place in Greenwood Cemetery, escorted by Company H, Fifty-second regiment, and by Niagara Hose Company No. 11, of which he was a member. The funeral ceremony was conducted by Rev. Mr. Spafford, of St. John's Church.

The National Thanksgiving Day.—The Mayor of Brooklyn has issued the following proclamation as recommended by the President of the United States:

Mayor's Office, Aug. 4, 1863.

The President of the United States having designated Thursday, Aug. 6, as a day which he recommends shall be observed by the people as one of Thanksgiving and Praise to the Giver of all good, in view of the glorious victories which have recently crowned the efforts of our gallant armies, I respectfully recommend to the citizens of Brooklyn a general observance of the day by the suspension of business. The public offices of the city will be closed on that day. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

The Coney Island Shooting Affray.—Deputy Sheriff John Friend yesterday arrested John Shernbruck, on the charge of shooting a man named Carey on Sunday last. The accused is proprietor of a tavern near the toll-gate. Carey, accompanied by a friend, trespassed upon his premises by driving over his grounds, which resulted in a quarrel. Carey struck the accused, and the latter fired a musket. The ball entered Carey's abdomen. He lies at the City Hospital in a critical condition. The accused was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

Deaths from the Effects of the Heat.—The Coroners held inquests yesterday, and the day previous upon the bodies of eight persons, who died from the effects of the intense heat. The names of deceased are, Daniel Campbell, laborer, 34 years of age, residing at No. 54 Van Brunt-street; H. Anderson, aged 32, residing at No. 31 Green-lane; Michael McCarty, residing at the foot of Columbia-street; Patrick Doherty, aged 30, residing at No. 59 Stanton-street; Edward Ryan, aged 35, residing in Gold-street; Henry McGoun, residing at No. 140 Johnson-street. A man, name unknown, was prostrated in the Navy-yard, and died while being conveyed to his residence in New-York. There were a number of other cases which did not result fatally.

The King's County Board of Supervisors.—A meeting of the Board was held at the County Jail yesterday afternoon, when the Committee appointed to confer with the Common Council in relation to the appropriation to exempt poor men with families from the draft, submitted a verbal report, to the effect that no arrangement had been made; the city authorities expected to provide for those residing in the city; and if action was taken by the Supervisors they would be required to provide for those liable, residing in the County towns. The report was accepted, and after some unimportant business the Board adjourned.

Kings County Republican General Committee.—The regular monthly meeting of the Republican General Committee was held at No. 9 Court-street last evening. The president, Mr. Wm. Hunt, occupied the chair. The committee on contested delegations from the Fifth Ward reported in favor of admitting the following: Cornelius McArdle, Wm. H. Halleck, John Lee, Jos. G. Ward and Joseph De Revere. The report was accepted. Some other communications were presented when the Committee resolved itself into executive session.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER NINE.

In the names published yesterday of the "Detective Force," appeared one "German"—it should have read Tieman, one of the most intelligent and efficient of this arm of the service. It is now proposed to speak of the several Precincts and the duties performed by the forces thereof. From the details the public will have an opportunity of judging of the amount of labor performed, and the fidelity which characterized the performance. The precincts will be taken in their numerical order, and the

FIRST PRECINCT,

of which Jacob B. Warlow is captain, will now receive attention. The Station-house of this Precinct is in Broad-street.

On the morning of Monday of riot week, Capt. Warlow was ordered with his command to headquarters. He at once sent there one section under Roundsman Connor, which participated in the defeat of the mob in the afternoon at Broadway and Amity street. His entire command reported at headquarters toward evening and were ordered on duty at the City Hall. Here about 8 o'clock Capt. Warlow received word that there was a riot in his own district and orders to quell it. Sergts. Cherry and McCleary started in advance of the force, and, meeting a body of rioters in New-street, were attacked, stoned and badly beaten before Capt. Warlow and force could come to their rescue, they having *en route* been detained by a demonstration made upon Downing's saloon, Broad-street. When the force did reach them short work was made of the assailants. The command then repaired to its Station-house, where a dispatch to proceed to the *Tribune* buildings was received; instantly off on one double quick, on reaching Nassau and Spruce streets a charge was made upon the mob, which had already sacked and were setting fire to the office, and it was driven in all directions. During this attack upon the mob Officer Welling was shot in the right shoulder. The force remained in charge of the building till 10 P. M., when ordered to headquarters, and were on duty there all night.

Tuesday the First Precinct formed a portion of Inspector Carpenter's command on the visit to the Second-avenue, and participated in the duties and dangers of that hazardous tour. On return to headquarters, were again sent to the City Hall. At 2 P. M. thirty men were sent, under Sergeant Matthew, to report for duty to Capt. Bryan, of the Fourth Precinct, and subsequently assisted in repelling the attack on Brooks Brothers clothing-store. This force remained in the Fourth Precinct until Saturday, pretty constantly engaged in dispersing crowds and saving persons and property. The balance of the force on Wednesday had permanently returned to its own Precinct.

Capt. Warlow awards to his men the highest praise as obedient, willing, courageous. Sergt. Babcock, who was absent, on hearing of the riot returned and reported for duty before expiration of leave.

On the morning of the 14th, in Second-avenue, the fighting was very severe, gun and pistol shots, and missiles of all kinds being hurled from the buildings on to the Police. In the charge ordered by Inspector Carpenter into the houses, up and on to their roofs, the First Precinct were prominent. To reach the rioters overhead was a perilous task; the scuttles were narrow, six determined men could have kept 500 at bay; but a portion of the force made a rush, and soon gained the roofs, where a hand to hand conflict ensued; in every instance the rioters were knocked senseless. Others searched the rooms; rioters in their fright dropped from second and third story windows, some escaping unharmed, others receiving fearful injuries.

Four of the rioters fled into a yard, and took shelter in an outhouse. They were well armed, and how to get them out was the question. Assailing their shelter would be certain death. At length an ingenious plan was adopted to dislodge them. A large copeing stone from the roof of the house overtopping it was dropped on the outhouse, demolishing one side, and uncovering the refugees, who, on the instant, were assailed by the Police in waiting, and rendered powerless for good or evil. During this exciting and terrible fight Capt. Warlow was struck on the foot with a stone, and two of his toes mashed badly, but he continued, thus crippled, on duty.

On the evening of the 14th, when Brooks Brothers' clothing store was attacked, and thirty of this Precinct served in its defence, all the street lamps in the vicinity were turned out, and the lights in all the adjacent houses were extinguished. The night was very dark. The charge of the Police upon the mob was met by a volley of musketry, stones, bricks, &c., from all directions. Brooks & Brothers' store had been lighted up by the rioters so as to enable them to select and carry off the most valuable of the goods. When in front of the building, Sergt. Matthew, with his men, of the First Precinct, charged into the store and attacked the rioters. Then commenced a scene which is indescribable. The thieves attempted to rush through the Police and escape. Some fell upon their knees before the uplifted clubs, shrieking for mercy, while the others wildly rushed in search of ways for safe exit. On the second story, however, the rioters showed fight, but the Police making a determined charge, soon drove them into the rear building, where the majority of them, with most of their spoils, were kept, and ultimately secured.

The appearance of the officers was hailed with terror by most of the lawless. Some jumped down stairs at one leap, while others were saved the trouble of a similar agile performance by the application of the locust. Those rioters who were driven outside the building, were attended to by the reserves of the Third and Fourth Precincts, who drove them with terrible punishment, down Catharine and through Cherry-street.

Officer Van Ranst, of the First Precinct, received a pistol ball in his cap, where it lodged, and was found by him the next morning; had he been a quarter of an inch taller, the bullet would have pierced his brain.

At the time the Sergeants were beaten in New-street Mr. Cherry had a negro under his protection whom he ultimately succeeded in saving.

One of the rioters, a tall powerful fellow, at Brooks Bros.' store, made savage fight. Two of the police of the First Precinct found it necessary for their own safety to quiet him. It was the alternative of their lives or his. He had loaded himself with plunder, and only dropped it to make fight with them.

After the force of the First Precinct had been returned to their Station-house they were engaged in recovering stolen goods, visiting the tenement houses in Cherry and Market streets, and recovered several wagon loads of property.

The record of this Precinct is an honorable one, and the Captain, his officers and men never once failed in an entire and thorough discharge of their duty.

[Advertisement.]

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a New Thing.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Phrenological Journal, for August, is a capital number, with illustrated articles on Physiognomy, Noses, Physiology, Ethnology, Portraits and Characters of prominent persons. Only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The new Dramatic Company at Barnum's, under the direction of Mr. C. W. Clarke, is playing "Rafaelle," and the farce "Trying It On," to good houses. To day being the usual family holiday, they will be played afternoon and evening. See Museum advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Deafness, diseases of the ear, eye, throat and catarrh, treated by Dr. Rowe, No. 49 Concord-street, Brooklyn. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill, Northampton Mass., couples the most romantic mountain scenery with the best hotel accommodations; is easy of access, the railroad running through the town; and the charges moderate.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Hudson, from London and Isle of Wight.—E. Baldwin and lady, F. H. Grant, S. Kemp, B. Stephens, Miss E. Violett, E. Sears and daughter, all of New-York; Mrs. Craig, of Brooklyn; Miss Wright, of Buffalo; C. B. Thorp, lady and two children, J. George, Mrs. C. George and three daughters, R. Hall, all of England; P. G. Williams and lady, of New-Orleans.

Aug. 4.—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. King and two children, Capt. Murphy, Mr. T. Rees, A. G. Phyffe, C. Heywood, Capt. T. Trott, W. A. Shannon, F. Bradfey, Mrs. C. Coster, G. Hutchinson and lady, Mrs. Hillman, four children and nurse, Mr. O'Toole and lady.

In ship Witch of the Wave, from Bombay.—Capt. G. L. Trible, of Boston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 00 | Sun sets.... 7 12 | Moon rises..10 31
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 00 | Gov. Island..12 49 | Hell Gate.. 2 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Olympus, Munn, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore.
Ship Edith, (Br.,) Flinn, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.
Barks Tivoli, (Br.,) Clark, Rio Janeiro, A. Birland; Giovanni, (Neap.,) Guido, Queenstown, F. Berthoud & Co.
Brigs Leo, (Br.,) Colton, Antwerp, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Mary E. Ladd, (Br.,) Ellis, Antigua, Geo. Wessels; Giraffe, White, St. Johns, N. F., Robert Dinwiddie & Co.; C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S.; D. R. De Wolf; Leni, Speed, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.; W. J. Vreat, Parks, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; New-York, (Br.,) Staicacl, Leghorn, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Jessie, (Br.,) Veyi, St. Johns, P. R., M. E. Green & Curry; J. M. Sawyer, Bourne, Havana, Trujillo & Vinting; Samson, Delano, Zarragona, Spain, Jaquenot & Christine; Napier, (Br.,) Redding, St. Thomas, Thomas James.
Schooners Bessie, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Elizabeth and Eleanor, Brownell, Washington, Charles H. Pierson; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Stannard & Hotchkiss; J. B. Mather, Orr, Sagua, G. L. Hatch; Advance, Leighton, Cherryfield, Simpson & Clapp; Empress, Monroe, Ellsworth, Me., J. V. Haviland; Lion, Ross, Philadelphia, A. C. Havens; Sally Gay, Stetson, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; J. M. Baylis, Thompson, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. J. Miller, (Br.,) Higgs, Antigua, R. S. Eldridge; Applegate, Barrett, Philadelphia; Emily, Curtis, Washington, Murray & Nephew.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcow, Liverpool July 22, and Queenstown 23d, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.
Steamer Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamer Petrel, Davies, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
U. S. Revenue steamer Miami, Faunce, Washington, D. C.
Ship Witch of the Wave, Bramhall, Bombay April 3, with linseed, cotton, etc., to master. Called at Pernambuco for orders, and sld. July 1 the ship City of Bath was at anchor in the outer roads at Pernambuco. The U. S. steamer Vanderbilt left on the 6th on a cruise to the southward. A Confederate steamer left a few days before, bound S.; she had been supplied with coals by an English merchant.
Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and Isle of Wight July 6, with mdse. and 170 passengers to E. E. Morgan.
Ship Lise Amelie, (Fr.,) Verteer, Havre 28 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Wilhelmine, (of Sunderland,) New-Londonderry 34 ds., in ballast to order.
Bark Alfen Reimert, (Nor.,) Bordeaux 50 ds., with mdse. to H. Aade.
Bark Clio, (Brem.,) Haltermann, Hamburg 41 ds., with mdse. and 280 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had two deaths and one birth.
Brig Victoria, (of Jersey,) Valot, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Simon de Visser.
Brig Diadem, (Swed.,) Hansen, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to order.
Brig Fortuna (Hol.,) Menk, Montevideo 61 ds., with hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig Gazelle, Meshet, (of Gibraltar,) Dassay, Mazagan 47 ds., with wood to Giro Francia & Co.
Schr. Howard Grant, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to Hamilton & Co.
Schr. G. W. Whistler, Jr., Parker, Maryland 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. B. Butler, Crosley, Fortress Monroe 2 days, in ballast.
Schr. Joseph Holmes, Ass, Norfolk, with wood to A. C. Havens.
Schr. Challenge, Bray, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. John R. Mather, Orr, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.
Schr. Ontario, Daley, Bristol, in ballast.
Schr. Fredonia, (Br.,) Multina, Southport, in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.
Schr. E. and H. A., (of Kingston, Jam.,) Todd, San Blas 28 ds., with cocanuts to Handy & Hoadley.
Schr. W. E. Bird, Handy, Providence.
WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., light.

Sailed.

Steamships North Star and Decatur.
Ships Hermann, Goschen, Isaac Webb.
Bark Johann Martin.
Schooners William Henry, R. H. Vermilyea, Shannon, Exchange.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Samuel Robinson, before reported at Pernambuco condemned, will be sold at auction Aug. 9.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Arr. steamer Martha Stevens, from New-York.
BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Arr. bark Arctic, Hartridge, Honolulu—July 4, lat. 50 S., lon. 31 50, saw bark Crocket, Winsa, Baltimore, for Rio de Janeiro; 24th, lat. 21 35, lon. 55 12, saw a bark-rigged steamer steering S.

Spoken, &c.

Borussia—steamer, hence for Hamburg, July 27, lat. 42 16, lon. 62 12.
Merrimac—bark, from Boston for Havana, July 31, lat. 41 20, lon. 69.
Wm. Nelson—ship, Cheever, fm. Havre for New-York, July 31, lat. 41 20, lon. 68 27.
Peres Greute—Fr. brig, from West Indies for Nantes, no date, lat. 30 54, lon. 62.
Bolinda—Br. bark, hence for Cork, July 18, lat. 43, lon. 42 20.
Verfin—Prus. bark, from Swansea for New-York, 22d July, lat. 40, lon. 60.
Mary Ann—Br. schr., from West Indies for Europe, July 24, lat. 30 46, lon. 61 34—the Captain had died of yellow fever, and the mate was lost overboard.

Domestic Ports.

Holmes' Hole, Aug. 3.—Arrived and sailed, brig Don Juan, from New-York for St. John N. B.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 353 and 355 Washington-st.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of Health. "But how?" you ask
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the Stomach, and sustain
The Nerves, the servants of the brain.
The Liver keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the inner man,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"Hostetter's Bitters," we reply,
Is Health's supreme protection—try!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the surest antidote.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work-rooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

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